MORNING EDITION

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ARMY CRAFT CONTINUE TO ATTACK SINGAPORE; MORE VESSELS BOMBED

Naval Air Force Activities Widespread—Moluccas, Bismarck Archipelago Again Attacked, Lisbon Reports

CORREGIDOR AND DAVAO REGIONS BLASTED

The Imperial Headquarters at 5:40 p.m. Monday made an official announcement to the following effect:

"1. The Imperial Navy Air Force operating over the Philippines area on January 16 blasted away the telegraph stations at Marita and Gillan, south of Davao, and on January 18 dealt direct hits upon one 3,000-ton enemy vessel, two 1,000-ton vessels and one 500-ton vessel at Cebu Island. The Navy flying units also conducted a series of aerial attacks upon the Corregidor stronghold and gained big military results.

"2. The Imperial Navy Air Force conducted aerial attacks upon enemy airfields at Rabaul and Wunakanow, New Britain Island, scoring direct hits on runways and military establishments at the former airfield, as a result of which fires broke out at two points.

"3. The special landing party of the Imperial Navy on January 16 occupied Lickpen, at the northernmost corner of Celebes Island, and is now conducting a mopping-up campaign of enemy remnants."

AMBOINA AIR ATTACK REPEATED BY JAPANESE

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Large formations of bombers again inflicted devastating bombing raids on Amboina, chief port of the Moluccas, it was admitted today, by Military Authorities of the Netherlands East Indies, according to reports received here today from Batavia.

Japanese air formations again soared over a British mandate territory in the Bismarck Archipelago, and subjected Rabaul, in northeastern New Britain, to six ceaseless hours of devastating air attacks, a dispatch from Melbourne reported here today.

Powerful formations of Japanese warplanes have attacked Singapore again, and have ignited oil tanks, which are still burning, it was learned here from Singapore today. The Singapore dispatch also revealed that British troops are locked in fierce engagements with unrelenting Japanese Forces in Gemas, Johore's important northern railway junction. Despite the arrival of Australian reinforcements, British forces cannot evade numerical weakness against the Japanese, lamented the dispatch.

Enemy Planes Trying to Flee From British Base Shot Down—Navy Conducts 16th and 17th Air Raids

MALAY CAMPAIGN RAPIDLY NEARING FINALE

Large formations of Japanese Army planes continued to blast Singapore in broad daylight Sunday, said a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 1 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"Large air units of the Imperial Army on January 18 in continuation from the day before raided Singapore in large mixed formations of bombers and fighters in daylight and inflicted severe damage on enemy defenses. At the same time, a powerful air unit cooperated with the land forces which were conducting a daring attack in pursuit of the fleeing enemy forces and obtained major results. Details follow:

"(1) A unit of heavy bombers escorted by numerous fighters flew over Singapore at 1:30 p.m. in the face of violent anti-aircraft gunfire and subjected various important military establishments in the heart of the city to terrific bombing. The bombers also smashed a group of oil tanks in the southern district of Sembawan and caused a conflagration in that area.

"(2) A powerful unit of our fighters that accompanied the bombers sighted over the city more than 10 Buffalo fighters attempting to escape and shot down 10 of them in short order. Another Japanese air unit encountered five Buffalo fighters over the northern district of the city and shot down one of them.

"(3) A strong force of fighters which had been cooperating with the land forces in pursuit of the fleeing enemy bombed and destroyed two Blenheims near Malacca and shot down one. At 2:30 p.m. the Japanese airmen sighted an enemy unit composed of two Buffalo fighters and two Lockheed fighters and after giving hot pursuit surrounded them and shot down for certain three of them, two Lockheeds and one Buffalo.

"(4) The total results of the air raids carried out by the Imperial Army Air Force on this day were three enemy bombers shot down and 12 fighters shot down, numbering 15 planes accounted for altogether."

NAVY CONDUCTS 16TH, 17TH RAIDS

Imperial Navy Airmen conducted their 16th and 17th long-distance air raids on January 16 and 17, according to a communique which said:

"The Imperial Navy Air Force in the Malay sector carried out their 16th and 17th long-distance bombing attacks on Singapore on January 16 and 17 and over the Tengah airdrome shot down 10 Buffalo planes and destroyed by machine-gun fire seven Blenheim and one Lockheed plane on the ground. Another unit raided the Sembawan airdrome and after terrific onslaughts on large enemy warplanes and military establishments there set aflame or wrecked by bombing several of the large planes and one hangar. It also shot down one enemy fighter."

JAPANESE COMPLETELY OCCUPY PONTIAN REGION

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, January 19.—Japanese mobile units, which on January 16 entered the city of Pontian Besar, situated west of Johore Bahru, Malaya, have captured further enemy strategic positions in the region east and south of Pontian Besar City, after three days' fighting. The Rising Sun flags are now seen flying over former enemy positions not far from Singapore.

JAPANESE UNITS CONTINUE PINCER MOVEMENT

Domei

FRONT LINE IN MALAYA, January 19.—The steel cordon encircling the enemy infesting Johore State was shortened as considerable progress was made in the Japanese pincer movement against the British defense line. Japanese mechanized corps yesterday successfully cut off the retreat of the fleeing British troops, who vainly offered resistance against the Japanese driving forces toward Singapore. In cooperation with the land forces, crack units of the Japanese Air Force have effected fierce attacks on the enemy positions in Johore State.

PEACE RETURNS TO KUALA LUMPUR

Peace and order have been restored to Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States. Strenuous efforts have been made by Japanese to stabilize the popular mind since its fall into their hands on January 11, according to a Yomiuri dispatch. Scars remain at various parts of this pretty city, as British soldiers on their retreat resorted to indiscriminate looting and destruction. Reconstruction work has just been started. Malays and Indians who fled into jungles to escape gunfire are coming back to their homes. They had been duped false propaganda by British about Japanese soldiers and were forced to desert their homes. Full of joy and promises, they are beginning to return to their jobs, as they have learned previous propaganda released by British against Japanese is without foundation. Children of inhabitants have learned to shout "banzai", when they meet Japanese soldiers who also welcome them with smiles. Parks had been closed as British soldiers put great heaps of stones and lumber to prevent Japanese airplanes from landing, but all these obstacles are removed now.

GERMANY'S MISSION IS HAILED BY TOGO OVER RADIO HOOKUP

Japan, Reich and Italy Constructing New World Order Hand in Hand

NAZI ENVOY ALSO SPEAKS

With Imminent Fall of Singapore, Japan Is Confident of Final Victory

The great mission pursued by Germany to establish a new order in Europe since 1939 and of her expulsion of the British influence from that part of the country was extolled by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in a speech broadcast to the German nation at 5 p.m. Monday on the occasion of the Japan-Germany radiocast.

The Foreign Minister declared that Japan, Germany and Italy have been attempting to create a new world order but the United States and Britain have interfered by enforcing their expansion policy, which eventually led Japan to resort to force against those enemies.

Moreover, he stated that with the fall of Singapore imminent, he is confident that Japan too will drive out the Anglo-American Powers from Asia in the near future.

God on Axis Side

The victories gained by Japan, Germany and Italy have dealt such a big blow to the United States and the British Empire that the Foreign Minister declared victory is on the Axis side since God rules that virtue triumphs over vice.

German Ambassador to Japan General Eugen Ott, also spoke over the radio.

The speech delivered by Foreign Minister Togo is as follows:

"As the Foreign Minister of the Japanese Government, I feel greatly honored to speak to our Ally, the German people. I take this opportunity to express my hearty congratulations and my respect to Germany for the great task of establishing a new order in Europe which she has been pursuing since 1939. Great Britain, through her persistent effort to prevent Germany from reaching her goal, forced Germany to rise in arms. But Germany already has wiped out British influence from Europe by her military might thereby furthering her effort to establish a new order on the European Continent.

"Japan, Germany, and Italy concluded the Tripartite Pact in 1940 with lofty ideals of not only bringing Great Britain and the United States to their senses, but also creating a new world order. On the other hand, Great Britain and the United States had bent their efforts to consolidate their hegemony over the world, and moreover, employed every possible means to enforce their policy of expansion, thus forcing Japan to resort to arms on December 8, 1941.

Agreement Is Signed

"To further the common cause of justice, and to pursue their ends against their common enemies, Japan, Germany, and Italy entered into another agreement on December 11, 1941. These signatory Powers pledged themselves not to lay down arms until Great Britain and the United States will have been smashed. Within six weeks after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese Army and Navy have not only crushed the main force of the American Pacific Fleet in Hawaiian waters but also captured Hongkong and the Philippines which had served as the bases for British and American exploitation in Asia. With the fall of Singapore imminent, I am confident that the Anglo-American Powers will be driven out from Asia in the near future.

"Glorious victories the Japanese have scored so far, together with those of the German and Italian forces, have dealt terrific blows to their enemies. Driven into great confusion, the British and American authorities are desperately striving to turn their losing fight in their favor. They announced the conclusion of an Anti-Axis agreement among 26 Governments, including a number of Governments in exile. This is definite proof of their desperate efforts to cover up their crumbling positions in the war.

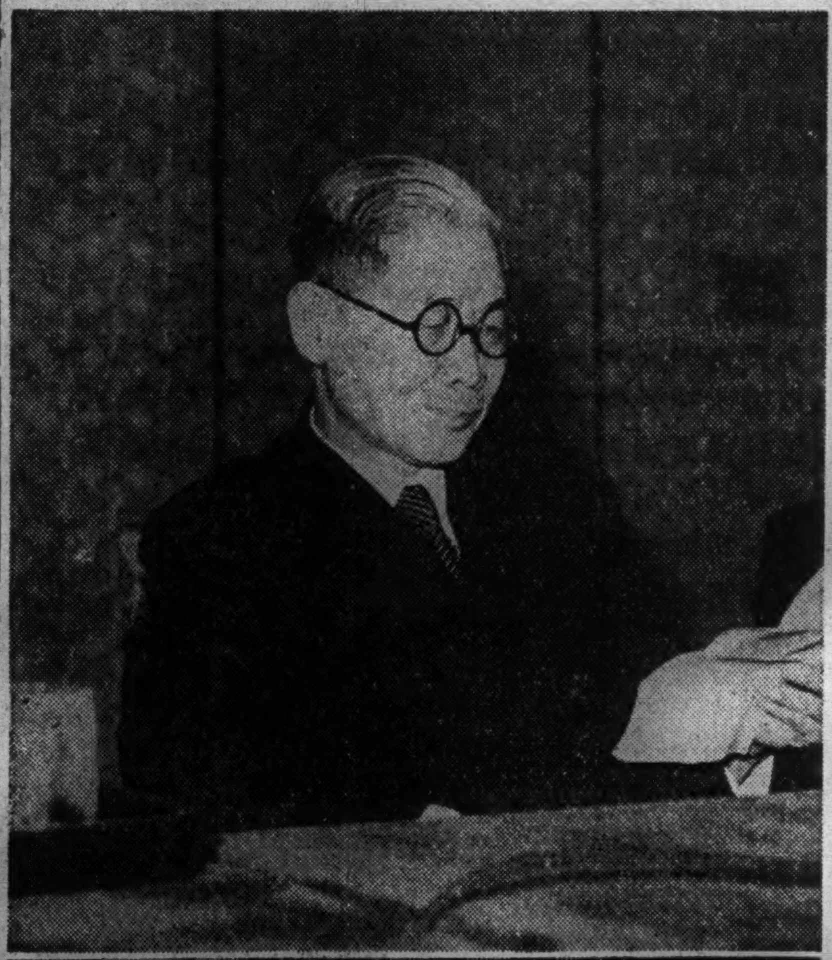
"It is highly significant that Japan and Germany, through cooperation with Italy and other Axis partners, are steadily working toward the creation of a new world order based on justice. There is no doubt but that victory is on our side, since the Divine rules that virtue triumphs over vice. I am extremely pleased that the year 1942 promises a glorious future for our Axis partners in Europe and in Asia, and at the same time, hope for an ever-increasing prosperity of your country."

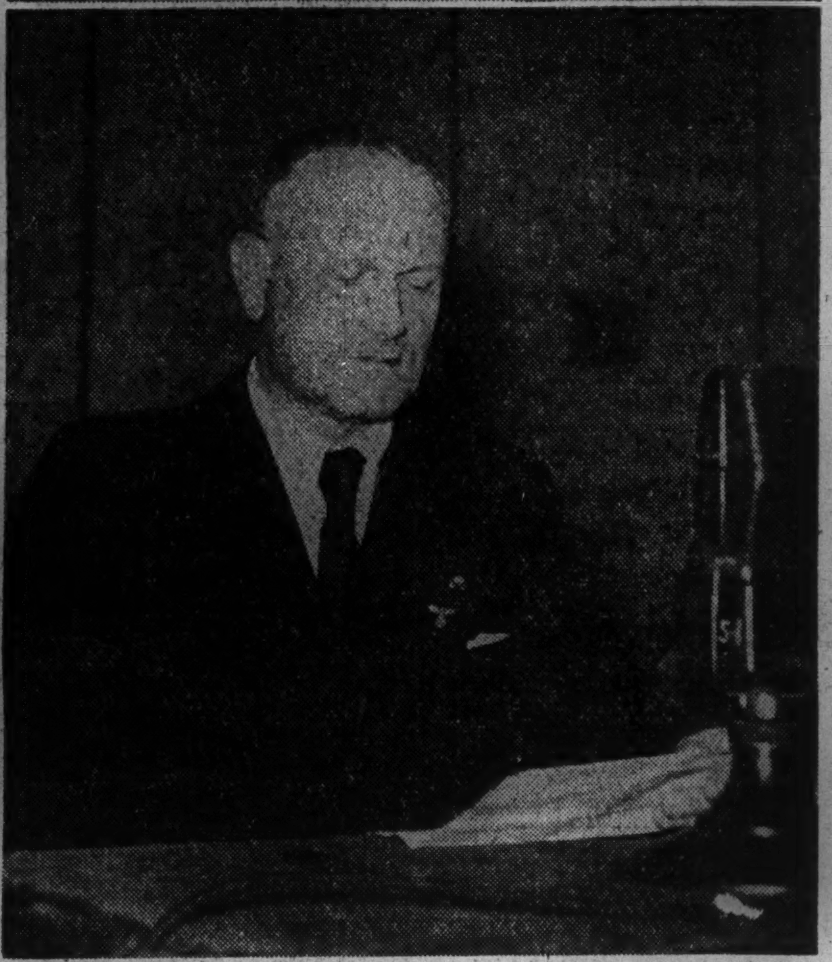
Hart Assumes Post

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Admral Thomas Charles Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has assumed his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied naval squadrons, it was announced in Washington today, according to a report received here today from the United States capital.

They Broadcast to Germany





Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo (upper photo), who lauded the German nation for their policy of creating a new order in Europe, and German Ambassador to Japan, General Eugen Ott, (lower photo) as they appeared before the microphone on Monday night on the occasion of the Japan-German broadcast.

ISOGAI IS APPOINTED HEAD OF HONGKONG

Government-General of Hongkong Occupied Area Announced Established

GENERAL DULY INVESTED

Was Once Chief of Staff of Kuantung Army at Hsinking—Is 59 Years Old

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai was appointed by His Majesty the Emperor the first Japanese Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area Monday afternoon, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. the same day. The communique said:

"A Government-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area has been established and as Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai has been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor."

Lieutenant-General Isogai was appointed Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area in an installation ceremony held in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 4:30 p.m. Monday. Premier General Hideki Tojo attended the installation ceremony.

The first Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area used to be Chief of Staff of the Kuantung Army Headquarters at Hsinking. He is 59 years old. The late Lieutenant-General Nobuzumi Aoki, who was military adviser to the Peking Government of the defunct Manchu Dynasty, was father of Mrs. Isogai. After graduating from the Military Staff College, Lieutenant-General Isogai was attache to the Japanese Embassy in China. He occupied an important post as Director

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HISTORIC SESSION OF DIET TO RESUME

War, Reforms, Elections Make 79th Assembly Most Important in Diet Annals

TO CLARIFY SOUTH POLICY

Linking of People With Government Politically Regarded As Especially Important

The 79th session of the Imperial Diet will be resumed on January 21 after the New Year holidays and it is the most important one in the political history of Japan, states the Nichi Nichi.

There are three points, which will make the current session historic in the full sense of the term.

In the first place, the War of Greater East Asia, the biggest war which has ever been fought by humans, is in progress. Remarkable victories have already been scored in the meantime by the Imperial Forces. The situation which has developed requires that all economic and cultural operations conducted by us parallel the military operations.

In the second place, there must be reforms in the political, economic, and industrial fields to permit the nation to cope with problems arising from the necessity of conducting a successful protracted war. The bills to be laid by the Government before the current Diet session will be confined to measures, which are absolutely necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

In the third place, this is the last session of the Diet in the last general election, which was held under old conditions. The behavior of Lower House legislators during the current session will determine for the most part the character of the new Diet to be elected on April 30 of this year.

Policy Toward South Seas

The resumed session of the Diet will be important to the world at large. It

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN IS FRIENDLY TOWARD S. AMERICA, SPOKESMAN STATES

Harbors No Hostile Intention Toward These Nations in Present War

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Hoped Neutral Countries Will Not Pick Chestnuts Out of Fire for U.S.

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement Monday concerning the neutral countries of South America, indicated that Japan harbors no ill-feeling whatever toward the South American nations. He also asserted that Japan is doing everything possible to normalize trade with South America and thereby alleviate the latter's economic suffering.

Further on, the spokesman added that the Japanese are prepared to give as much favorable considerations as possible to the safety of the commercial sea lanes maintained by the South American countries with their own vessels for their trade with nations friendly to Japan.

South America Warned

The spokesman indicated his belief that he strongly felt that the neutral countries of South America would not accede blindly to the demands of the United States and added that to take such steps as severing diplomatic relations with Japan is something which no responsible statesmen of the South American countries would take.

The statement in full follows:

"It is quite clear from the recent message addressed by our Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, to the four major Powers in South America namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, that Japan harbors no intention whatsoever of hostile character toward South America in the present War of Greater East Asia. Japan is, of course, doing everything possible in order to avoid giving unfavorable reactions of the war on Latin America.

"We are, furthermore, desirous of restoring our own trade with South America to normal condition as soon as possible and to minimize thereby the economic damages from which the South American countries are suffering under the present situation. Not only that, she is trying, even during the hostility, to make still closer the economic relations with the various countries of South America which are endeavoring to maintain their neutrality through our mutual cooperative efforts.

"We are prepared to give as much favorable considerations as possible for the safety of the commercial routes maintained by these South American countries with their own vessels for their trade.

Act Called Regrettable

"There are some among the countries along the Caribbean Sea which have, due to the pressure of the United States of America, declared war against Japan or severed their diplomatic relations with us which is exceedingly regrettable. In view of the fact that the political purpose of the so-called Western Hemispheric solidarity and joint defense are to be construed as having been professed through the sole efforts of the United States of America on the basis that, in case a Latin American country is menaced by a non-American country, outside of the Americas the United States of America should go to

(Continued on Page 2)

Syrian Plea Rejected

Transocean

ANKARA, January 6.—An appeal addressed by the Syrian President. Sheik Tajeddin, to all Moslems—especially to all Arabs—to support the cause of the Anglo-American Powers, has been indignantly rejected by many circles in Syria. Political quarters in the Syrian capital now realize that President Tejeddin is a paid agent of the British propaganda service.

Today's Press Comments

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Military Agreement

HOCHI—The new military agreement concluded among Japan, Germany, and Italy stipulates the practical operation of the accords already existing among the three nations and thus the war on the United States and Britain has entered a stage of concerted warfare.

Political cooperation has already existed between Japan and the two Axis Powers of Europe but with Germany entering a state of war with the Soviet Union communications between Germany and Japan was cut. The new agreement will work out practical means of strengthening the state of coordination among the Axis Powers. Thus the tripartite joint front has been placed on a solid basis which nothing can affect. We earnestly hope that the new agreement will be instrumental in enabling the three Powers to drive straight into the heart of the enemy camp for the final overthrow of Britain and the United States.

U.S. Efforts Futile

MIYAKO—The representatives of the United States at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janeiro are making frantic efforts to induce the countries participating in the discussions to decide to join with America in the Greater East Asia War. That very little, if any, will come out of their efforts will be seen from the fact that the interests of the countries included in the conference have to serve are conflicting. We think with Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, that countries of Central and South America will know better than allowing themselves to be influenced by America into staking their future by entering the war on the American side. The situation which has developed in the Pacific area precludes any American assistance to any Latin Republic fighting on the side of the United States. The plight of European countries which took up arms against Germany only to be defeated should be enough to deter the partners of the Pan-Pacific Conference from making common cause with the United States.

New Accord Hailed

MIYAKO—According to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, the chief purpose of the new military agreement signed among Japan, Germany and Italy is for the guidance of strategy against the three nations' common enemy, namely, America and Britain.

Since the substance of the new agreement is for the joint operation of war, it naturally follows that the fundamental treaty previously signed against separate truce, collaboration for the establishment of a new order and other clauses has been enhanced to a stage where a sturdy, singl efront has been formed in the strategic field.

At a time when the joint defense line between Roosevelt and Churchill in East Asia is fast crumbling, much is to be expected of the further effects of the new agreement to the enemy countries.

23RD SESSION OUTLINES NEW HOME STRUCTURE

Mobilization Commission Drafts Program to Adjust Financial Operation

The 23rd session of the National Mobilization Inquiry Commission was held on Monday at the Planning Board at 3:00 p.m., reports Domei.

At the session, outlines of drafts for Imperial Ordinances concerning financial control of corporations and the adjustment of financial operations were referred to the council.

Subsequently, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the introduction of two draft ordinances.

Despite the forthcoming Diet session, Monday's meeting was called to discuss present conditions in which no old financial structure is permitted to exist, and also because of the urgent necessity of establishing a decisive war structure for finance.

MORE ARMS FUNDS ASKED

Roosevelt Requests Congress for $11,000,000,000

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—President Roosevelt asked Congress for a supplementary armament budget of $11,000,000,000 to be expended in two installments $4,000,000,000 in 1942 and $7,000,000,000 in the 1943 fiscal year, it was reported here today by a Havas correspondent in Washington.

The dispatch further revealed that $232,000,000 out of the total supplement requested for 1942 would be applied to the construction of additional warships, while $729,000,000 out of the total outlay requested for 1943 will be allocated to military aircraft production, concluded the report.

Wavell Inspects Malaya

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of Allied armed forces in East Asia, personally has inspected the Malay front in order to determine mesaures necessary for Singapore's defense, it was learned here today from the British stronghold.

FILIPINOS ARE TOLD TO REBUILD ISLANDS

Japanese Commander Urges People to Return to Work as Soon as Possible

ARMY TO HELP THEM

48 Nippon Subjects Killed by Americans in Mindanao, Gaimusho Informed

Domei

MANILA, January 19.—Appealing to the Filipinos over the radio and through newspapers, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in a statement titled "To the Filipinos," today declared that all Filipinos should return to work as quickly as possible in order to consummate the great task of constructing the Philippines for Filipinos.

"For reconstruction of the Philippines as it should be," the Supreme Commander said, "all Filipinos, regardless of whether officials or civilians, first of all, should resume their jobs in which they were engaged in before the outbreak of the war."

"As the Japanese Army is willing to assist the Filipinos in their jobs, they should return to their homes to resume their occupations."

48 Killed in P.I.

Following investigations at the spot, it has been ascertained that the death toll among the Japanese residents in Davao, Mindanao Island, as a result of ruthless attack by the American forces aggregated 48, according to an official report to the Foreign Office Monday.

It will be recalled that the Japanese landing forces, early on December 20, 1941, succeeded in rescuing 12,000 Japanese inhabitants in Mindanao, most of whom were living in Davao.

FINLAND WANTS PEACE BUT THROUGH VICTORY

Helsinki Paper Says Military Situation on Front Better Than Ever Before

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 11.—Finland wants peace but will attain it through fight and final victory, declared the Uusi Suomi in reply to foreign speculations on the alleged inclination of Finland to negotiate for peace.

The fact is, the paper continued, that the Soviets at present are trying to exploit their last possibilities before the decisive spring offensive of the Germans. But indications are lacking that the Soviets are deriving any important military successes from their attacks.

The journal stated that certain shortenings of the German front are of no importance and, as far as the Finnish front is concerned, even people without expert knowledge can see that the present efforts of the Soviets are hopeless.

The military situation on the Finnish front is better than ever before, added the paper.

PORTUGAL ISSUES DECREES

Economics Ministry Clamps Down on Illicit Traders, Hoarders

Transocean

LISBON, January 11.—The Portuguese papers yesterday featured three decrees issued by the Portuguese Ministry of Economics concerning the seizure of maize and copper scrap as well as regarding the introduction of rural regulation commissions in the country districts of Portugal.

The decrees threatened illicit traders and hoarders with severe punishment. The police was ordered to take action against all such elements which exploit the existing scarcity of certain daily necessities for speculative purposes contrary to the interests of consumers. The offenders will be dealt with by military court.

DAMAGED SHIPS IN DUBLIN

More Than 200 Vessels Needing Repairs in Liffley Docks

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—More than 200 vessels of various sizes needing repairs are at present at one shipyard in Dublin harbor, according to a story carried by the London Daily Mail.

The shipyard in question is the Liffley docks which resumed operation a year ago after remaining closed for several years.

Brazil's Coffee Export Seen Decreased in 1941; Price Rises 34 Per Cent

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 12.—Brazil's coffee exports amounted to 11,054,066 sacks in 1941, as compared with 12,053,499 sacks in the preceding year, it was revealed here yesterday. Coffee stocks in Brazilian ports amounted to 2,051,349 sacks at the end of 1941, as compared with 2,760,513 sacks at the end of 1940. The average price of a sack for export from January to November increased by 34 per cent from 131 milreis to 176 milreis.

Presents Credentials

Nai Direk Chayanam, newly-appointed Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, at 10:30 a.m. Monday proceeded to the Imperial Palace and presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor at the Phoenix Hall at 11 a.m. Later, the Ambassador and Mrs. Nai Direk were graciously received by Her Majesty the Empress at the Paulownia Hall.

Historic Session Of Diet to Resume

(Continued From Page 1)

will be an occasion for Japan to clarify its attitude toward countries in the South Seas region, which would be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with whose construction it is proceeding.

The officials and people of Japan are in complete agreement on what is to be done in the situation, which finds the nation in the Greater East Asia War. The entire nation is at the side of the Throne, which has granted the rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain.

The task before the national legislators in a session resumed while the country is in the midst of the greatest war ever fought on earth is clear. It is to give positive cooperation to the Government in the execution of the nation's fundamental policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

First of all, the national legislators are called upon to help to construct a strong political structure for the country. They have a duty to the State in the current emergency to see that there is in function a Diet structure strong enough to insure a quick and efficient dispatch of Diet business.

By strengthening the Diet structure, the paper adds, the national legislators will be aiding the effort of the nation to fashion out a powerful political machinery which will be essential to the winning of the war.

Prince Konoye while in office as Premier took in hand the construction of a new political structure. What he envisioned was the powerful political machinery, which need be brought about if the nation is to be equal to the task of meeting the needs of the long drawn-out war ahead of us, a war in which we are pitted against two of the great Powers of the world, America and Britain.

Diet's Important Task

At no time in its history has the Diet been called upon to perform the function of linking the people politically with the Government with greater success.

We have the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. This organization, with the cooperative council sponsored by it, is an aid to the Government in the management of domestic affairs. Political power is lacking in it.

Put it in another way, the Rule Aid Society has nothing to do with a political movement. The Diet remains the only legal means of keeping the people and Government in touch with each other.

The current Diet has special significance as an organ to assist in the conduct of war. It follows that the behavior of the Diet in this session should not be like that in any previous session. The manner in which this Diet acquits will be decisive of the character of the new Diet, which is to be elected this spring. This is the reason why the political attention of the people will be focussed on the resumed Diet session.

Incidentally, there is talk of organizing a new political group, which would play a large role in the shaping of national policies. Whether such a group will materialize or whether the existing groups of the Lower House will be found adequate for meeting the requirements of a wartime Diet will be determined by the performance of the Lower House in the current session.

Continuing the paper says that more than 80 bills are expected to be presented by the Government to the current session.

Most of these measures will be necessary to perfect the nation's wartime structure, the foundations of which were laid under bills passed by the last two emergency Diets. A number of them will have provision for measures, which will be necessary to make use of the results which have been obtained by the Imperial Forces.

Distribution of Seats

Let us look at the distribution of seats in the Lower House on the eve of the Diet session.

The Rule Aid League of Diet Members controls 311 seats, easily the largest group in the House. The Dokokai has 38 seats. The First lobby has 36, the East Asia League of Diet Members, 27, and the Diet Members' Club, 14. There are six Independents.

These groups have decided to be constructive in the examination of Government bills. This raises hopes that there will be an expeditious dispatch of Diet business. Some of these groups have committees studying the important measures, which the Government has decided to introduce in the resumed session. There is every sign that the Diet will be as diligent as it can be.

A survey of opinion in political circles shows that all Government measures will pass both Houses with minor changes where such are deemed necessary.

The budget of the Rule Aid Society, running to ¥12,500,000, will be the subject of a debate which will be embarrassing to the Government to an extent. The critics of the Society have been disarmed by the recent re-shuffle of prefectural governors and other high local officials.

The changes, according to the consensus of opinion in political circles, insured the holding of the coming national elections under conditions, which would dispel any suspicions of Government intervention in the balloting.

Sure to Approve Budget

Many observers are sure that the Lower House will approve the budget of the Society after getting the Government to promise that it will see to the Society and its affiliates confining their attention in the coming general election to the elimination of corrupt practices.

The attitude of the Tojo Cabinet in dealing with national affairs is a large factor at work to put the Lower House legislators in a mood to be only too glad to cooperate with the Government. They have determined to see that their consideration of Government measures is as quick-paced as possible. Their hope is to wind up their work by the middle of next month at the earliest.

Meanwhile, political observers are voicing the opinion that the Diet will be busy from the time the session resumes after the New Year holidays till the middle part of February.

They anticipate that during this period, battle to capture Singapore and other military operations in the South Seas sector will be in full swing.

Most of the questions posed by Diet members to the Government, these observers guess, will be concerned with the organization of the South Seas region as a unit of the bloc of nations comprising the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the completion of the program of strengthening the wartime structure to permit the nation to overcome the questions of winning the Greater East Asia War.

There is all the more reason for believing that the resumed session will be a lively affair for the fact that the Cabinet has expressed a wish to see the Diet try to acquaint itself fully with the attitude of the Government in working out the problem of carrying out the nation's immutable policy.

Responding to this gesture of the Cabinet, which has pleased the national legislators immensely, the smaller groups in the Lower House are expected to be as keenly interested in knowing the truth of the situation conforting the nation as the dominating Rule Aid League.

The key speeches of the Rule Aid League, to judge from present indications, will be deliberated by Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister and director of the East Asia Bureau of the Society, and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister. Seijun Ando, chief secretary of the old Seiyukai, is expected to speak for the Dokokai.

The draft Diet speeches of Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya were approved on Monday at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting which was held for two hours from 1 p.m.

The contents of the Premier's speech which will be delivered on January 21 before the resumed session of the Diet have already been reported to the Throne.

The outline of the speeches of the Foreign and Finance Ministers will be submitted to the Throne in the course of today.

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, was host to Premier Tojo, other members of the Cabinet, and representative members of the Upper House at a dinner given at his official residence at 6 p.m. Monday. The function, during which Count Matsudaira and his fellow Lower House members present talked the current situation over with the Ministers, was ended at 8 p.m.

GERMANS REPULSE SOVIETS AT CRIMEA

Heavy Losses Inflicted at Sebastopol—Artillery Continues Attack on Leningrad

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—German forces have repulsed new enemy offensives at Sebastopol, in Crimea, with heavy losses for the enemy, the High Command announced today.

German forces operating in the central and northern sector of the battle area also have repulsed similar enemy offensives and with the cooperation of strong fighter, and bomber units, have succeeded in destroying railway establishments and heavy military equipments of the Soviet forces. A panzer division fighting in the same sector inflicted 450 casualties on the fleeing Soviet forces.

The siege of Leningrad has continued and 15 enemy bunkers and fighting stations were blasted by artillery fire, it was said.

A naval communique announced that a German submarine sank an enemy undersea-craft yesterday, in the Arctic sea.

In the Atlantic, German submarines have sunk four enemy vessels aggregating 21,000 tons, and additionally damaged a large enemy transport with two torpedo hits.

German air reconnaissance patrols intercepted a British convoy over the North Sea last night and damaged several vessels in the group. Other air formations continued to the southwest coast of Great Britain to release heavy charges on harbor installations there.

A British attempt to attack a German convoy in the English Channel, was frustrated by German coastal defense units, which set afire and sank one British torpedo boat.

The Luftwaffe shared successes of the Axis forces on the North African front, by attacking British columns along the coast.

Units of German submarines suddenly appeared east of Sollum and sank an English destroyer yesterday, and inflicted three torpedo hits on an enemy convoy off Tobruk.

Enemy air formations appeared over northwestern Germany but failed to strike any objective of military significance. Meanwhile two British warplanes were shot down.

The war communique concluded that the Soviet air force suffered a loss of 105 fighters and bombers from January 10 to 16. It was added that 66 were lost in air combat, 14 crashed from anti-aircraft fire and the remainder were damaged on the ground.

Anglo-Soviet Losses

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—During German submarine units have sunk four British vessels, totaling 21,000 tons in the Atlantic Ocean yesterday, while a large British freighter was damaged by two torpedo hits, the High Command announced today.

It was also announced that the Soviet air force lost 105 warplanes during a single week from January 10 to 16, while the German losses totaled only 15 airplanes.

Submarine Perseus Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—The British submarine Perseus in command of Lieutenant-Commander E. F. C. Nicolay is overdue from its base, and may have been sunk by enemy action, the British Admiralty has admitted, according to a London communique received here today.

The ill-fated submarine was launched on May 22, 1929, with a displacement of 1,475 tons. It was armored with one 4-inch, two small type guns and sight 21-inch torpedo tubes.

Axis Planes Active

Domei

ROME, January 18.—In the western Cyrenaica, despite the very bad weather condition, Italian and German warplanes yesterday attacked enemy airdromes, truck columns and encampments, causing extensive damage to them, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, German airplanes also repeatedly bombed enemy ships at Malta as well as airdromes on the island.

One Hurricane machine was downed in a combat over Malta, the communique stated.

After months of heroic resistances, Axis forces had to give up their positions at Sollum and Halfaya, which were encircled and subjected to incessant bombardment from land and air by enemy forces, the announcement disclosed.

Has Own Paper

Transocean

MILAN, January 9.—The Italian expeditionary force in Soviet Russia now has its own weekly, according to a report from the Italian front in the east. The journal is being printed with the same letters which the Bolsheviks in the past used for printing their anti-Fascist propaganda, and at the same printing office, where gunfire is audible from the front. The new weekly's name is "Dovunque."

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Axis Nations' Attaches Attend Luncheon At Navy Club to Celebrate New War Pact

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, invited the attaches of German and Italian Embassies to the Navy Club on Monday and drank a toast in celebration of the new Military Agreement signed among the three countries on January 18.

Besides the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staff, the Japanese side was also represented by two other officers while Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, Military Attache of the German Embassy, and six others and Rear-Admiral Carlo Balsamo, Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy, and four others represented their respective countries. Following a joint address by General Sugiyama and Admiral Nagano, they had luncheon together and the function was brought to a close after pledging among themselves for the final victory.

The gist of the joint statement, in brief, follows:

"The three countries, since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact on September 27, 1940, had been extending mutual collaborations for the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia and in Europe respectively. The Anglo-American bloc, however, did everything within their power to hamper the holy task, resulting finally in the declaration of war against America and Britain by Japan on December 8, 1941.

"In order to strengthen the cooperation among the three countries, a Military Agreement was concluded on December 11, 1941, and now, we are extremely glad to state that a new Military Agreement for the guidance of strategy against the common enemy of the three nations has just been signed in Berlin.

"Due to the long distance between Japan, Germany and Italy, close communication is being impeded, but no matter how the collaboration is to be put into practice, we are firmly convinced of the ultimate victory for the Axis Powers if the three countries proceed toward the great and justified object."

Financier Goh Dies Following Operation; Was 78 Years Old

Baron Seinosuke Goh, Japan's No. 1 financial leader, died at St. Luke's Medical Center at 4:10 p.m. Monday. He was 78 years old. Until his death he had held the post of president of the Japan Economic Federation and was a member of the House of Peers. He had been sick for a long time and his condition had grown worse since late last year. He entered the hospital Friday and underwent a surgical operation for hemorroids the following day. A complication which developed after the operation proved fatal. He was son of the late Baron Junzo Goh, one time Finance Vice-Minister.

Japan Is Friendly Toward S. America, Spokesman States

(Continued From Page 1)

their aid.

"Therefore, it cannot be considered that there is a responsibility on the part of the Latin American countries, which are not in the least menaced by Japan, to follow suit of the United States of America and share the same fate with that country in the present war, which the United States of America has brought upon herself as the result of her provocations against Japan.

"In the war of her own making in both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, the United States of America has exposed her military and economic vulnerabilities and will surely not be able to extend substantial assistance to the Latin American countries and, moreover, in view of the fact that the South American countries are now in the controlling, and therefore in a preeminent, position in supplying the United States with essential war materials, they, thereby, have attained a very advantageous place.

"I strongly believe that to accede blindly to the demands of the United States of America and to take such steps as rupturing their diplomatic relations with Japan is that which no responsible statesmen of South American countries would take. Especially so when it is considered that the rupture of diplomatic relations is the most dangerous step which will tend to create such an atmosphere as to draw the country into a war, and, therefore, it is earnestly hoped that the Governments of the neutral countries in South America will refrain from picking the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States of America."

Nazis Repair Churches

Transocean

BERLIN, January 7.—Nearly 70 per cent of all churches in former Baltic countries destroyed by the Bolshevists are now repaired sufficiently to allow the holding of divine services, it was announced here today.

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THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

ARMY PLANES DOWN 3 CURTISS P-40 TYPE

Mengtzu and Nanning Raided—All Craft Return Safely

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, January 18.—Japanese Army planes yesterday raided Mengtzu, a key point in southeastern Yunnan Province along the Haiphong-Yunnan Railway.

After a spectacular aerial duel with a group of Curtiss P-40 type planes, the Japanese shot down three of them for certain, in addition to destroying various military establishments there.

All Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 18.—Large formations of the Japanese Army Air Force today raided Nanning, Kiangsi Province. Scoring direct hits on the enemy military headquarters, munitions warehouses, the provincial headquarters of the Kuomintang and other military objectives, the raiders set them on fire.

All Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Japanese Literature Popular

Transocean

PRAGUE, January 9.—Events in Eastern Asia have strengthened the interest of the Czech people in Japanese literature. In addition to books of travels, the Czech translation of a Japanese novel has also now appeared on the market. This novel, entitled "Waves," is by the well-known Japanese writer, Yuzo Yamamoto. The translation into Czech was made from the German version of the book.

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Isogai Is Appointed Head of Hongkong

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry and also Chief Secretary of the Supreme War Council. Once he was Commander of the 10th Division. He holds the First Class Order of Merit and Second Class Order of the Golden Kite.

SPAIN PROTEST DELIVERED

Domei

MADRID, January 19.—The Government has sent through its Ambassador in London a note to the British Government protesting against the British attack on the Spanish island of Fernando Po, in Africa, it was reported today.

Although nothing has been revealed officially as to the contents of the note, it is reliably learned that the note contains the sharpest demand for release of the vessels seized in the Spanish port together with their crews and reparations.

The British Ambassador to Spain also was notified of the Government's action, it was said.

UNITED LABOR WANTED

President of Mine Workers of America Lewis Urges Merger

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Influenced by trends of the war, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and former chairman of the CIO, declared yesterday that unification of rival unions of the American Federation of Labor and Congress for Industrial Organization under a single leadership is imperative, a Reuter's dispatch from Washington reported here today.

Mr. Lewis said the proposal already has the approval of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and added that all American labor bodies were duty-bound to show unreserved efforts for maximum aid to the Government in the midst of this crisis, concluded the report.

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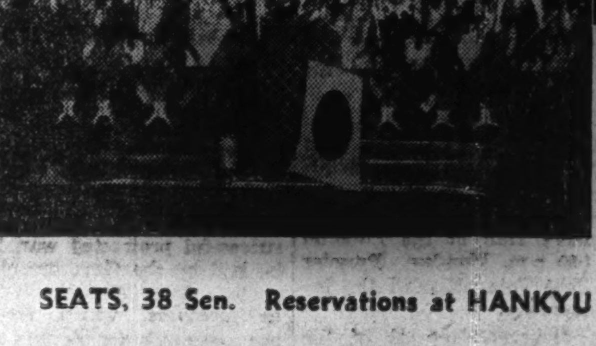
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EX-PREMIERS LISTEN TO RESULT OF WAR

General Tojo Expresses Determination to Achieve Japan's Objectives

With a view of seeking their understanding and cooperation the Government Monday morning invited eight former Premiers to the Premier's official residence when General Hideki Tojo explained the Government's firm determination to make every possible effort to achieve the lofty objective of the Greater East Asia War.

In this connection the Board of Information issued the following statement; "A conference was held for about two and half hours between the Government authorities and junior statesmen at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. Monday when State Ministers including the Premier, explained that a satisfactory result has been brought in the Greater East Asia War."

At the outset of the conference, Premier Tojo, after explaining why the meeting was held, expressed his firm determination to devote himself to the lofty objective of the present war and establishment of the projected new order in East Asia. He also explained the measures taken by the Government since the Imperial Rescript was issued declaring war upon Britain and the United States.

Following the detailed reports made by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, on the latest development in naval operations, Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister, explained the diplomatic situation with special reference to measures taken for strengthening of the Tripartite Alliance.

Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, gave full explanations on the Government's material mobilization program for the current year.

Taking luncheon together, they exchanged free and frank views on State affairs until 12:30 p.m.

The meeting was attended by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Baron Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Premiers, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, besides the State Ministers.

AUSTRALIA TO BE DIVIDED INTO TWO MILITARY ZONES

War Minister Announces Sending Troops to Strategic Points if Necessary

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 11.—Australia is to be divided into two military zones, according to an announcement made today by the Australian War Minister, Francis M. Forde, in Canberra.

He also announced that Australian troops would be sent to strategic points outside Australian territory if this was considered necessary from a military point of view.

Under the new Australian defense plan, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia will be placed under the command of Major-General Sir Ivan Mackay, who is at present Commander-in-Chief of the home defense forces.

Western Australia will be placed under the command of Major-General E. C. P. Plant, who has been recalled from the Near East, while Port Darwin and New Guinea will remain under their local commanders but will be controlled by the headquarters of the Australian forces.

FAMOUS FINN SPORTSMEN FIGHTING ON FRONT LINES

Athletes Combating Bolsheviks Have Been Decorated for Bravery

Transocean

BERLIN, January 6.—Many well-known Finnish athletes whose names have come to be by-words in the sports world are now in the front lines fighting against the Bolsheviks.

Among them is Isohollo who won fame for himself at the Olympic Games in 1936 at Berlin and Jalaknen, one of Finland's best ski-runners. The Finnish champion in the steeplechase, Viljo Paelloe, is serving with an engineer corps as lieutenant.

Some of these athletes have been decorated for bravery. Finland's outstanding long-distance ski-runner Olbremes is one of these, having received the Mannerheim Cross, the highest Finnish distinction. However, one of the oldest volunteers in the Finnish army is the world-famous, Paovo Nurmi, who despite his 44 years old is doing his duty at the front.

Nazi Air Ace Dies

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 17.—One of the bravest and most successful German fighter pilots. Premier Lieutenant Count von Kageneck, bearer of the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, died in a military hospital following serious injuries he sustained on December 28 last year. He shot down 67 opponents.

Dutch Leader Returns

Transocean

BERLIN, January 5.—The leader of the National Socialist movement in the Netherlands, Mr. Mussert, was received by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, on his return from a visit to the Eastern Front,

Invited by Premier Tojo

Nine important statesmen close to the Throne were invited by Premier Hideki Tojo Monday to listen to explanations of Cabinet Ministers on the war situation. Of these statesmen, one was Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, and eight were all former Premiers. Count Keigo Kiyoura failed to attend, as he is very much advanced in age.

The eight former Premiers shown in the picture are Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, General Nobuyuki Abe, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, General Senjuro Hayashi and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

PERPETUAL SUMMER PREVAILS IN JOHORE

Culture Is Low and Malays Are All Mohammedans Eating No Pork

"With the imminent fall of Singapore, the dreams of British Imperialism in East Asia are fast fading. Already the Japanese Imperial Forces have swept down like an overwhelming flood into the State of Johore, carrying all resistance before them."

Thus states Heiji Nihei, technical expert of colonial affairs, in an interview with the Chugai. Mr. Nihei first went to Johore in 1919 as a rubber planter, and has quite a comprehensive knowledge of all things Malayan.

"The State of Johore is nominally under the rule of a sultan," continues Mr. Nihei, "but in reality it is under British control. Johore is connected with Singapore by a causeway which spans the Straits of Johore, and the political, economic and strategic connections between the two are very closely interwoven.

"It is popularly imagined that Malaya is one vast jungle wherein wild beasts and poisonous reptiles roam at will, where the climate is so moist and hot that habitation by people from temperate lands is almost impossible.

Land of Perpetual Summer

"Although Johore is near the equator, the climate is not noticeably hot or moist. The climate is quite pleasant, if I may say so, and the only drawback, if it can be called a drawback, is that the summer lasts throughout the year.

"But since the temperature averages only about 85 degrees F. with an accompanying low humidity and since the rainfall is frequent, I should say that Johore has a much better climate than the region round Tokyo in summer.

"Since Johore is a land of perpetual summer, the vegetation is luxuriant all the year round and there is not a single day when one cannot find some flowers in full bloom. Even in the case of a single tree, some branches will be bearing fruit, some flowers and others buds.

"The absence of seasonal changes, however, is not beneficial to the human body. Mentally, the faculties of thinking and of remembering things tend to become slack. For the full development of the mental powers, I think, it is necessary to live in a land like Japan. Certainly the cool and bracing air of autumn in Japan is more conducive to effective thinking than the hot climate of Johore.

"This is why the Americans, British, and Dutch settlers spent large sums of money to build villas on the tops of mountains, where the air is cooler in order to recuperate their mental and physical selves which had been impaired by the oppressive climate of the lowlands.

"It is ironic that the roads which these white men had built from the lowlands to their villas on the highlands should now fall into the hands of the Japanese Forces, and be utilized by them for strategic purposes.

"In Johore there are two well-known highland resorts of the white men, namely, the Cameron Highlands and Frazer's Hill, both over 4,000 feet in height. These resorts are well connected with the towns in the lowlands by excellent motor-roads.

Malays' Culture Low

"The Malays are gentle and peaceful, and are easily impressed by any show of authority. Their standard of culture is rather low, and only a portion of them receive a proper education. For these reasons they could not escape from the yoke of the white men.

"The principal products of Johore are rubber, copra, dalis, pineapples, coconuts, palm-oil, tobacco, coffee and iron.

"Formerly, Johore was ruled by a sultan of ancient lineage and was an independent country. In 1885, the then sultan was induced to sign a treaty with the British, providing for the admittance of a British adviser into the administration. This adviser was supposed to help the sultan in all matters of foreign policy.

"The first adviser was a man called Campbell who held his post for 30 years. Since then the British have practically ruled the State of Johore, and all the highest officials in the administration were Englishmen. The Malays, with some Chinese, were allowed to hold only the lowest posts.

"The sultan and his people had always been on good terms with the Japanese people in Johore, and the sultan even requested some of the Japanese to build a complete Japanese garden in his palace grounds.

"The present sultan is about 50 years of age and has two sons. The eldest is about 26 years old, and I had the honor of meeting him once. Unlike the ordinary Malay, he has been educated in England, and in appearance he is not dark, as one would expect a Malay to be but is a fair-skinned, smartly turned-out young gentleman.

Never Eat Pork

"The Malays are all Mohammedans and there are some splendid mosques in Johore. They regard the ordinary pig with aversion and never eat pork. The term 'babi' means pig, and is the most insulting term that a Malay can use.

"Although rice is grown in Johore, the production is not sufficient for home consumption and considerable quantities are imported from Thailand. Now that all contact with Thailand has been cut off, I expect the residents in Johore will suffer from a shortage of rice.

"The Malay Peninsula is mountainous only in its northern half from Kuala Lumpur in Selangor northward to the Thai border. In the southern half, the land is low for the most part and there are no serious obstacles to hinder the advance of the Japanese Forces.

"The Malay and Indian troops simply break and flee before the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces and the only serious obstacles that I can think of are the tropical fevers, such as malaria and dengue or breakbone fever.

"The British are considering the destruction of the causeway between Johore and Singapore to stop the Japanese advance. But this would only prevent the transport of foodstuffs from Johore into Singapore as well as cutting off the water-supply. In any case, the fall of Singapore is inevitable."

Italian Division Head in North Africa Given High Decoration by Adolf Hitler

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 15.—The Divisional General Federe di Giorgio, Commander of the Italian Savona Division in North Africa, was awarded by the Fuehrer, Supreme Commander of the German Armed Forces, the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross. He is the first Italian officer to receive this decoration.

Giorgio fought for months shoulder to shoulder with the German forces in North Africa. He built up Sol'um with Italian and German soldiers into a wall of fortified positions, capable of withstanding repeated British attacks.

General Giorgio who, today, is 55 years old took part as lieutenant in the Turkish war in 1911-12 and also participated in the last World War. Later he headed a military mission to Ecuador where he held a chair for war history in Quito. He was also honorary field adjutant to His Majesty, the King of Italy, commander of the Syrte Division in Libya and later commanded the mountain division Julia in the Albanian war. He also took part in the armistice negotiations with France and was then appointed commander of the Savona Division in Libya. He is the owner of several Italian orders for bravery and was awarded by the Fuehrer some time ago the German Order of the Eagle with the Star.

KERR INTERESTS TURKEY

Speculation Rife Over Change of British Envoy to Moscow

D.N.B.

ANKARA, January 19.—The appointment of Sir Archiball Clark Kerr, as British Ambassador to Moscow has attracted a great deal of attention in Turkish political circles. It is pointed out that this change had taken place immediately after the conclusion of the talks between Premier Josef Stalin and Anthony Eden, and it is believed that just at this very moment, when Great Britain depended entirely on the support from the Soviet Union, she would not risk to change its ambassador voluntarily.

It is assumed here that the Soviets brought pressure to bear on the British and that the British gave in all right, thus documenting Great Britain's ever growing military dependence on the Soviet Union, a fact which is regarded with some missgivings in Turkey in view of the future developments in the Near East.

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VATICAN WATCHING PAN-AMERICA MEET

Pope Hoping South America Would Spare Itself From Horrors of Warfare

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 19.—The Government of Uruguay will propose that the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference proclaim Great Britain as a non-belligerent country, it was revealed here today.

D.N.B.

VATICAN CITY, January 19.—The attitude of the Vatican toward the happenings at the Rio de Janeiro Conference was defined as follows: It is the greatest desire of the Pope to see the South American nations remain outside the war so that they are spared the horrors of warfare. The policy of the Holy See, therefore, is completely in line with this wish of the Pope.

Consequently the Vatican is watching with greatest concern the steps aiming at linking up the South American States with one or the other belligerent parties because this would gradually involve these countries in the present war. Such a danger, so it was pointed out, would arise from the proposal that the South American States should subscribe to the Atlantic Charter of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill. This likewise would refer to the proposal that the South American States should rupture diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers and also with Italy. With regard to the rupture of relations it was believed that it would be difficult for the Vatican, as a result of the technical complications, to maintain relations with South America which would be highly detrimental to the Catholic Church in that part of the world.

Beyond this, the Holy See was greatly troubled about the future relations between Europe and America, particularly the South American States, between whom an abyss might likely be created which would be very difficult to bridge.

True to its principle of neutrality in the present conflict, the Vatican was naturally refraining from making any official comment about the Rio de Janeiro conference. It was declared in this connection that the rumor was not true alleging that the Pope intended to deliver a broadcast message to South America on the occasion of the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

SHORTAGE OF FUEL SEEN IN PORTUGAL

British Seizure of Two Portuguese Tankers Result In Rationing of Fuel Oil

Transocean

LISBON, January 11.—With the seizure of two Portuguese tankers laden with fuel oil destined for Lisbon by the British—which the latter have taken to Gibraltar—the fuel situation in Portugal has become worse.

For this reason further restriction of fuel oil rations to all owners of motor trucks driven with diesel motors had to be announced. These include a number of big overland motor buses.

The supply of suitable fuel oil for bakeries working with modern oil fuel stoves as well as of industries using similar heating units, however, could be maintained despite this British encroachment on Portuguese rights.

Restrictions in the use of coal have also been made by the authorities. All cinema houses and theaters will shortly have to close at 10:30 p.m. for the purpose of saving electricity while cafes and restaurants will remain open until 11 p.m. Street-cars in Lisbon will stop running at midnight, after which time street illumination will also to be restricted.

Nothing so far has been mentioned about reduction in the gas service to households and industries. The gas works are said to have a sufficient supply of coal for the next two years.

On the other hand, the railway has had to give up some of its stored coal which is now hard to replenish, it is learned. No coal will be distributed for heating private homes.

With regard to petroleum, dealers have been requested to distribute limited quantities to households in cities. In the countryside, petroleum plays an important role in households for illumination as well as heating.

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BRITAIN UNDECIDED ON PLANS FOR LIBYA

Fighting In Malay Region Hinders British Offensive in North Africa

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 19.—The uncertainty among competent British military circles with regard to the further course of the big offensive in Libya was stressed by the London correspondent of the paper Ya. He stated that for the first time the official communique, issued at Cairo, admitted the systematical activity of the German air force against the British forces.

The bombing of Malta which was going on uninterruptedly since the past 10 days revealed that Germany had sent enormous reinforcements to its air force in the Mediterranean. In addition these military quarters are of the opinion that General Rommel also received large amounts of reinforcements, particularly tanks and armored cars. On the other hand it has become clear that the British Commander-in-Chief, General Auchinleck, despite his successes and despite the British advance did not attain his original goal, namely the annihilation of General Rommel's forces.

The plan of the Axis Powers, namely, to extend and to cut off the British lines of communication has been rendered much easier now. Moreover, behind the ceaseless bombing of Malta, plans are believed to be hidden which are regarded to be of a disquieting nature all the more since the war in the Pacific has greatly increased the importance of the Mediterranean. Instead of alleviating British worries, planes and warships are now being needed on both theaters of war in order to enable the British forces to hold their positions.

According to the correspondent it is admitted in London that the fighting on the Malay Peninsula has done great harm to the British offensive in Libya since the war material, urgently needed in North Africa, had to be dispatched to the Malay front. Since the mainland of Malaya must be regarded lost for the defense of Singapore, now Sumatra would play a very important role for the defense of this fortress so that a stream of reinforcements, especially airplanes, had to be sent to this island. This was another task troubling General Sir Archibald Wavell who had moved his headquarters to Java.

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Again As Before (Tschaikowsky, Op. 73, No. 6 & Rathaus)
Do Not Speak Beloved! (Tschaikowsky, Op. 6, No. 2 & Pleshayeff)
Why? (Tchaikowsky, Op. 6, No. 5 Mey & Heine)

JW 655
The Mournful Steppe (Gretchaninoff, Op. 5, No. 1 & Pleshayeff),
Snowflakes (Gretchaninoff, Op. 47, No. 1 & Bruysov),
Rain (Gretchaninoff, Op. 66, No. 2)
Lullaby (Arensky and Ostrovsky),
Autumn (Arensky, Op. 27, No. 2 & Fet)

JW 656
In the Silent Night (Rachmaninoff, Op. 4, No. 3 & Fet)
Spring Waters (Rachmaninoff, Op. 14, No. 11 & Tioutcheff)
Oh, Do Not Sing Again! (Rachmaninoff, Op. 4, No. 4 & Pushkin),
The Island (Rachmaninoff, Op. 15, No. 2, Balmont & Shelley)

All in Russian
Tenor Solos by Vladimir Rosing
Hans Gellhorn at the Piano

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Release Date: January 20th

These records are now available for demonstration, without obligation, at our Ginza Demonstration Showroom, opposite Matsuya Department Store.

LITERARY MAGAZINE MOOTS WAR PROBLEM

Four Authors, Contributing Articles to Bungei, Welcome War Declaration

Many artists and critics have voiced their thoughts and sentiment through the January number of Bungei (Art and Literature) on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, rejoicing upon hearing the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain as the long waited message proclaiming the emancipation of Asiatic races from the exploitation of the predatory Anglo-Saxons. The following are translations of some of them.

Under the title, "Enemies", Kensho Honda wrote:

"The declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain has dispelled all the gloom that hung heavily over me, and I may now say that serenity is the right word to describe the state of my feeling at this moment. I have often pointed out in my articles that parties who assist our enemy are enemies and nothing else. I detest such a vague expression as enemy-like as applied to the nations assisting our enemy. Now that such an expression has been done away with by the new condition created by our Army and Navy, we may call enemies enemies. I am sure that the entire nation is gratified by this fact. Under the new condition, the object of war have been simplified and clearly defined. The new outlook has inspired in us a new courage, for it has simplified the whole situation and enables Japan to take action against the Anglo-Saxons with a definite purpose."

Long-Term War

Katsuichiro Kamei, in his article "Long-Term War" expressed himself as follows:

"The great victory the Japanese Army and Navy scored at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia was the realization of the dream the Japanese race had dreamed for many decades. It was the first and most stinging response and retaliation Japan could deliver to the United States for the strong measure Commodore Perry adopted in opening our country some eight decades ago. It was the occasion on which the present generation of Japan took vengeance upon that country in one stroke.

"I have repeatedly pointed out that the present generation is the eve of the rebirth of mankind. The time has come when we must shake off all the shackles of the past from our spiritual self and start our life over again right from the beginning. All the hardship that the war will bring upon us is the best means of purification.

"It is easy for us to indulge ourselves in a transient joy over the victorious news, but we have to have a powerful spiritual stamina to endure hardship and privation indefinitely for a long time, until death puts an end to it. But to think of war as a temporary phenomenon is a mistake. In fact, life itself is a battlefield and death is always there before us. It behooves us, therefore, to think of the problem of life and death as an every-day affair. I would not need be disturbed in the least even if the war turns out to be an eternal war; in such a frame of mind would I like to live throughout my life.

"How can we endure the devastation of a long-term war unless one takes war as a means of learning the way of life and discusses it deeply to fathom the profoundity of human life. By making war a part of our life and in the study of it as such, we, who are on the spiritual battlefield, must be willing to sacrifice ourselves as buck privates. An artist who wishes to paint a rose must be prepared to die with the rose. He who sings a song of love must be prepared to die with it. Each and every one of us ought to aspire to accomplish the highest ideal in his career. We ought to respect and trust each other as comrades in quest of deep truth."

Talk by Fireside

Saneatsu Mushakoji in his "Talk by the Fireside" said:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we feel we have become considerably firmer in our mental and spiritual attitude than before. People all say that their outlook have become brighter. This is due partly to the fact that they have been agreeably surprised by the brilliant successes our Army and Navy scored in their attack upon the United States and Great Britain, and partly because they have come to see the mission of the war in a clearer perspective.

"Old Japan has been preparing to give birth to the new. Our consciousness of this fact has brightened our outlook. It is better for us, who belong to the world of literary endeavor, to leave the affair of war to the Army and Navy, politics to politicians and so forth. Our mission is to make known to the people of East Asia how glorious a thing it is for them to cooperate in emancipating themselves from the grip of Great Britain and the United States and become independent. We must make efforts to that end because there are still many among them who do not understand and appreciate the real significance of emancipation from the Anglo-Saxon control.

"It is true that in former days, the Western people seemed to be more able than Asiatics, but the world has undergone a vast change since then. If the Anglo-Saxons recognize this fact and return to where they belong, we may see to it that their interests in East Asia may be protected as much as possible.

"But Great Britain, the United States and Holland have over-estimated themselves. In other words, they believed that Japan was still a child and would tremble and behave itself if they scolded it. In reality, however, they were not strong enough to command the obedience of Japan. They made a grave miscalculation. The time has come when they have to beat a hasty retreat.

"New and awakened Asia is about to be born. Japan which was bidden by the human race to stand up for the emancipation of East Asia, was obliged to stand on its feet for that purpose. It might not have been particularly anxious to do so, but fate had it that it should stand up and go about the task. Now that it is on its feet, it is not in a position to sit down without accomplishing its mission.

"Japan has made a very rapid progress during the past several decades. We may say that the creation of the present situation was possible because we had many able men as pioneers. Japan is now producing many heroes. Men who are worthy of people's trust and responsibility have begun to appear upon the scene. Great men who are just as great as those of former days or even greater will soon come forward to play the part of leadership. Whatever may be the case, Japan's prospect has become immensely brighter.

"But it goes without saying that the real task is in the future. We must recognize the hardship and difficulties under which our soldiers are fighting in China and we must be grateful to them for it. Our greatest enemies are Great Britain and the United States, but our spirit in fighting in China is not yet known thoroughly to the Chinese people at large. And I believe that there is some reason for this too. At any rate, it is absolutely necessary to make known to them the great significance of the War of Greater East Asia until they will feel that they are in the position to cooperate with Japan for the accomplishment of its aim.

Win at All Costs

"Whatever may be the case, we have entered into a great war, which we must win no matter what the cost. The war is of immense significance, because it is the first step with which the world will enter a new career of real harmony.

"I do not hesitate to say that Roosevelt, Churchill, Hull and their kins are foolish. It is simply a matter of course that the British and American people did not know the position of responsibility have failed to know it.

"A new Asia is about to be born. To pave the way for this, the presence of such men who can play idiotic roles might have been necessary. Chiang Kai-shek may also be counted as another idiot. The more stubborn he is in his resistance against Japan, the more will he be regarded as a man who is planning to sell Asia to Great Britain and the United States.

"I hope that the time will come soon when the people of Asia will produce true Asiatic culture and drive home to the Western people the fact that they must leave Asiatic affairs to the Asiatics. We have nothing to complain should the same principle be applied in the West. On the contrary, we think that is how it should be so. And Asia must mold its culture with its own hand.

"It is under such an arrangement that the world will have a beautiful, harmonious and permanent peace. Such peace may not come soon, but it is the will of God that mankind should turn in that direction.

"Japan shoulders a very heavy responsibility. It behooves the Japanese people, therefore, to be broad-minded, kind and considerate and all embracing as long as they are not obstructed in the attainment of their worthy object."

Yoichi Nakagawa, in "Goodbye to the Old Order" said:

"It was a great honor and joy for all of us who are living in the present world to witness the severance of Japan's diplomatic relations with the United States and Great Britain by the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript on December 8. The time has come when we must detach ourselves from the past and enter a new career under the new system.

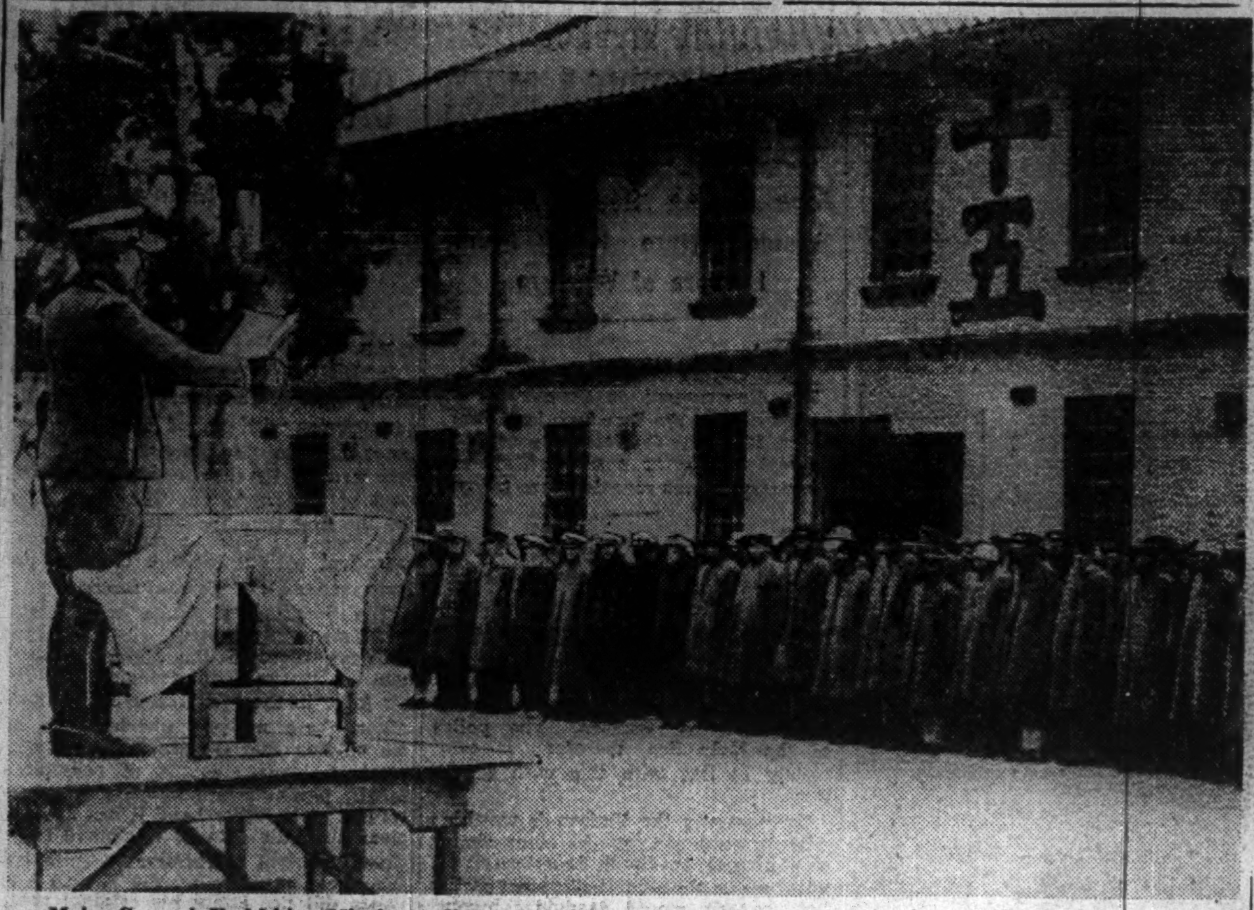
"This means that we must lay the foundation for our new process of thinking. What we, who are engaged in the literary work, must realize is that we have been unconsciously victims of the British and American way of thinking. It is an undeniable fact that the Anglo-Saxons have dominated the world and fashioned it according to their will, with themselves as its center. This is apparent from their geographical, historical, economical, cultural and intellectual viewpoints.

"It is all very well for us to express our willingness to make the supreme sacrifice for the country or our resolution to win the war at this moment of great spiritual tension, but at the same time, we must deeply delve into the problem of ideology. The war is being fought in an effort to replace the British and American trend of thought with that of the Japanese, or to be more exact, a thought with a moral order, and not merely an economic war or a war of force. At the same time, it is a war to correct mistakes in the British and American way of thinking.

"The old order of the world is, generally speaking, utilitarian, materialistic, intelligent, positivistic, sceptical and exploiting. It is necessary for us to remember how conveniently the Anglo-Saxons have been utilizing the world of this order, which they brought into being according to their liking, and what a great misfortune they have brought upon mankind.

"The thought Japan advocates as opposed to the British and American way of thinking is eternal, spiritual, idealistic, racial, self-denying and religious. It is these spiritual elements that bring salvation to mankind. We must remember that it is the divine mission of the Japanese race to accomplish this end. Our duty is the thorough destruction of the old order and the creation of the new. We must fight with enemies within and without and at the same time systematize Japanese culture on a grand scale."

Prisoners Get Instructions



Major-General Yoshishige Mizuhara, director of the Zentsuji Prisoners' Camp, Kagawa Prefecture, where the United States prisoners of war are interned, giving instructions to the Americans. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Debt Slavery In Malay Peninsula

Motive of British Action Was to Open Up New Fields to British Enterprise, to Push British Trade

(Continued From Yesterday)

Their work eventually induced the shy people of the Negri Sembilan to accept a Resident. Previously they had been so averse to foreign interference, that they uniformly turned back travelers. "Where the needle comes," they sensibly remarked, "the thread will follow." This was in or about 1886.

In 1888 a Chinese British subject was killed at Pekan, the chief town of Pahang. This was the occasion of correspondence, which ended in the Sultan's rather pitiable letter asking for a Resident.

"Our enlightened friend, the Maharaja of Johor," the devotion to British interests of at least one of whose predecessors is well known has succeeded in avoiding the appointment of such an officer, and the administration of the State appears to be in his hands. You cannot treat a sovereign who writes to you "My dear Governor," in quite the same way as is proper when he is obliged to adopt the quaint forms of Oriental politeness, and addresses you as "our friend" in the third person.

The States (Johor included) were federated in 1895, and a Resident-General appointed, who does not seem to interfere in the administration of particular States. The present able and tactful occupant of the post is Sir F. A. Swettenham, whose work must shortly be referred to.

When British officials, under the circumstances which have been above detailed, went to reside in the Protected States, they found a system existing which scandalised them extremely. This was in the early seventies, it must be remembered. Moreover, they found it first at its worst—in Perak. This was the system, already incidentally referred to, of debt-slavery. "The Malays," observes Sir P. B. Maxwell, "did not, like the fathers of their civilizing friends, build jails and immure those who owed money for a term which might be life-long, at the discretion of their creditors; but their customary law, engrafted on the Mohammedan, gave the creditor the right to the labor of the debtor, who became his bondsman. Forgetting . . . that their own fathers had long maintained a much more hateful form of (slavery) for the good of trade (the new authorities) were for putting down the evil with a high hand, in breach of their own engagements" Converts are always so enthusiastic! Captain Speedy, the Assistant Resident stationed at Larut, wrote in language of which the emotion overwhelms the grammar.

"One terribly unjust and cruel custom, which from the earliest times has existed, and, I regret extremely to say, still exists throughout Perak and Larut, may be given as an instance of the imperfections of Malay rule. It is that called barutang, slave-debtor.

"A Malay, on being unable to pay a fine to whilh he may be sentenced, becomes the slave of his creditor for years, perhaps even for life; for the special injustice consists in the fact that, even should he be subsequently in a position to pay for his ransom, the creditor is not bound to receive it; and should the money not be paid, although the debtor is willing and able to pay it, not only himself but his family and descendants become slaves for ever to the creditor and his descendants.

"Another phase of the custom, more grossly wicked, if possible, than that above described, is that, should a man have borrowed money for a given time, and be at the expiration of the period unable to pay, he and his family in like manner become debtors (slaves) for life.

"One instance of this custom may suffice. . ."

Captain Speedy here relates a story retailed in a somewhat condensed form by Miss Bird. "The aunt of a Malay policeman in Larut, passing near a village, met an acquaintance, and taking a stone from the roadside, sat down upon it while she stopped to talk, and on getting up forgot to remove it. An hour later a village child tripped over the stone and slightly cut its forehead. The placing the stone in the pathway was traced to the woman, who was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of 25 dols., and being unable to pay it, she and her children became slave-debtors to the father of the child which has been hurt.

"I sent to the village to inquire correctly into the case, and found it exactly as the man had stated, and, moreover, I discovered that this was an instance in which the creditor wished to exercise his prerogative of claiming the family as his rightful slaves instead of accepting the fine, for he repeatedly refused to do so—even when it was offered; and it was not until I threatened him severely that he consented to accept it.

"I beg to state that this circumstance took place before I accepted service under H. M. Government in Larut; but the custom still exists, though I earnestly hope it may soon be a thing of the past.

"The Oriental custom by which a debtor becomes the slave of his creditor until he has liquidated his debt may be admissible; but that this should degenerate into the possibility of enslaving a whole family, and not only for an error, but for accidents which, like the above,(?) may happen merely through mischance, is a most unwarrantable perversion of the term 'justice.'

Three-Fourths Bound

"In this manner about three-fourths of the Malay population are bound over to the remaining one-fourth."

In this early mention of the custom there are, as was natural, some inaccuracies. Two monographs, by Sir F. A. Swettenham and the late Sir W. E. Maxwell (then Mr. Swettenham and Mr. Maxwell), respectively, give more detailed and accurate information, which may be supplemented by a dispatch from the Perak Resident to the Secretary of Singapore, dated 28th July, 1875.

In Malay society the bulk of the people are poor. The wealth is concentrated in the hands of the rajas, who by means of forced loans would soon despoil a subject of any extra riches he might acquire. Consequently, any want of money makes it necessary for a subject to apply to the raja for funds. The loan is well secured. If unable to pay back the goods or money, the debtor is foreclosed upon by the creditor, and is "liable to be taken up (not by any process of law, but mero motu), treated as a slave, and made to work in any way that the creditor chooses; the debtor's earnings go for nothing, but are the property of the creditor, who gives no wages for the work done, and allows no credit toward the reduction of the debt."

One might almost be reading a commentary on the Roman institution of nexal indebtedness. As, for instance Muirhead tells us:

"The right of a nexal creditor, whose debtor was in default, was at his own hand, and without any judgment affirming the existence of the debt, to apprehend him, and detain him, and put him to service until the loan was repaid." The same writer says:

"The circumstances of the poorer plebeians were such as to make it almost impossible to avoid borrowing. Their scanty means were dependent on the regular cultivation of their little acres, and on each operation of the agricultural year being performed in proper rotation and at the proper season. But this was every now and again interfered with by wars, which detained them from home at seed-time or harvest, practically rendering their farms unproductive, and leaving them and their families in straits for the commonest necessaries of life. A poor peasant, in such a case, had no alternative but to apply to a capitalist for a loan either of corn or money. . . . It was not to be had without security . . . failing all (else) the debtor had to yield himself to his creditor in de facto servitude per aes et libram. And, again—"Not content with the slave's work he exacted from his debtor, the creditor too often treated him as if really and truly a slave, and not a Roman citizen.

"To such a height did the system grow, that often these free bondmen might be reckoned by thousands, and that the saying was almost justified that every patrician's dwelling had become a private prison-house. For it so happened, owing to causes already explained, that for a long time it was almost exclusively in patrician hands that capital had accumulated, so that they were the lenders and oppressors, and the poor plebeians the borrowers and oppressed."

(The End)

World Must Progress Or Fall

(Continued from Page 6)

imparted to him, materially as well as spiritually. Suppose, the upper class people or intellectuals despise the lower class or their proletariat compatriots as illiterate or non-cultured, and moreover refuse the latters' demand for higher wages or leisure hours to acquire culture and learning. In such a case, what will be the result? If such classes of people are languid, they may cause a standstill, or rather a decay of the national strength. On the contrary, when the majority of the people are awakened and dauntless, they may bring about almost a revolution.

The present day world is undergoing a change in its view of human life.

No longer concerned with mere strife among individuals or sheer conquests by ambitious men or nations of the past, the world struggle of today aims at the emancipation of all nations. If the French Revolution brought about the emancipation of individuals, the contemporary conflicts are likely to bring about that of nations. Nowadays the "have not" nations are struggling to secure their independence and free themselves from the yoke of the capitalistic nations. As bourgeoisie rose in the past with new means in hand, caused the awakening of the common people, and won liberty and equality from the despotic kings and lords, so today nations are rising with new vigor to lead a life or death struggle for liberty and equality from the world domination of capitalistic nations. This is the real aspect of the present world situation.

As can be seen in the history of liberalism, the leading and always far-seeing class of Britain, reconciled the demands of new rising classes many centuries ago. This is how Britain accomplished a bloodless revolution and forestalled liberalism, which fact made her the most powerful world empire. If the advanced nations of today, with foresight regarding the progress of the human race, had shown sympathy toward the new advancing nations, and had come to terms with their demands, the world could have enjoyed peace, and even much more prosperity.

As a matter of fact, these capitalistic nations idly accumulated the gold of the world for themselves, adopted short sighted policies and such high tariff or tight closure of natural resources as to narrow their own market. Further more, they instigated the other non-awakened nations to unite in encircling and blockading politically as well as economically the rising nations. Such proceedings can only cause the capitalistic nations themselves to decline and fall.

End of Ideologies

The real end of all the political ideologies of whatever democracy, totalitarianism, or socialism, is to secure the welfare of all, at least of the majority, and elevate their living standard. Naturally, each nation has its own history, tradition, living standard and character, so the form of government is to be decided for each accordingly. Democracy, however best fit for one nation, as a form of government, is not to be forced upon another nation indiscriminately. In the same way the totalitarian system, if unfit for a certain nation, is not to be forced upon it.

Forms of government should be left to each nation. Be that as it may, the issue of the problem does not lie in the forms of governments but in their real end. If it is possible to minimize the distinction between the rich and the poor, to guarantee liberty and equal opportunity to all for their own advancement, and thus make all content with their conditions, there is no need to say more. In case the new elite ever acquire a kind of royal sovereignty by the slogan of "liberty and equality" and the clamor of "down with the despotism of the reigning power," and then begin to use democracy, in connection with capitalism, only for the exploitation of their own interests, and the indulgence of their egoism, what would become of democracy?

The political system of democracy would be solely a net to oppress the interests of the people, the democratic government a puppet of the oppressor, and democracy itself just a mummy. Now imagine an international case like the following: a capitalistic nation, propagates democracy as if it were the only way to civilization and peace of the world, on the one hand, and refuses the other nations the enjoyment of liberty and equal opportunity for their advancement, on the other! Is this consistant with logic? For, the peace of the world and human civilization, the democratic ideal is to be the apanage not only for one nation but for all.

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

but one who somehow seemed indolent and pretentious.

But coming to him as he did in this piteous state, Kanji built a small shack near his house and sheltered him here. Here Uhei made straw ropes and sandals and barely managed to stave off starvation. As to his subsidiary articles of diet, they were such that two sen a day was sufficient to cover. Due to this wretched living the spirit of the old man gradually became tinged with a sense of desperate discontent, his only consolation being his two grand-children. Even in these circumstances, however, he did not take kindly to Kanji's fussy ways.

Fire Breaks Out

Then, one day, while Kanji and O-tsugi were working in the field, a fire broke out from something that had been burned by the child Yokichi and the invalid Uhei, and its flames even consumed the house next door, to whose family the Kanji household was indebted for many kindnesses in the past. Uhei tried to hang himself with a straw rope suspended from a persimmon tree, but his life was saved.

Kanji, thought it was a strain on him, looked after the comfort of this pitiful old man in various ways. The master next door, far from resenting the burning of his house by the spreading fire, sympathized instead with Kanji, offering the loan of money and providing him with necessary articles. Uhei's dislike of Kanji mellowed naturally into a placid amiability. The hearts of the people, in spite of the rigors of poverty, melted together into a warm fellowship and affection.

This story is still valued highly today as a pioneer work in the literature of the peasantry, by the people in that sphere of activity. The setting here described is a peasant village on the banks of the Tone River, in Ibaragi Prefecture. In this village such work on the farm as breaking up the soil, sowing seeds, transplanting and harvesting is carried on in accordance with the changes of the four seasons, by methods which are peculiar to this country.

Several kinds of wage-employments in which the poor tenant farmers become engaged in the intervals of their own work are woven into the texture of this life. It is hard work entailing much suffering. However, distractions are not meanwhile lacking, for there are such simple rustic enjoyments typical of this people as the sanaburi,* the Bon odori,** and the machi.*** As for the young men, they pass hopeful evenings wandering about near homes where pretty girls reside, while the old men amuse themselves by getting together for the ote nenbutsu**** and having drinking parties, sometimes indulging in gambling with what little money they possess.

* Feasting after transplanting seedings in paddy fields.

** Midsummer Night Dance of Buddhist origin.

*** Festival of the Shinto shrine built in every village.

**** Rural observance by way of praying for good harvest.

(To be Continued)

Philippines' Strategic Value Evokes Attention

(Continued From Page 6)

present war. The Americans will then be faced with the laborious and difficult operations of regaining this possesion.

Inadequate to Repel Attack

Aside from this, United States Army forces stationed on the islands are quite inadequate to repel any enemy attack in force. Only 11,000 men were stationed on the Philippines before the outbreak of the European War and this number has since been increased by some 10,000 men. A further and rapid increase has been hurriedly effected during the increased tension in the Pacific, but the figures for this reinforcement are unknown.

The chief fault of the Americans in the present war was to have neglected the establishment of adequate ground and air defenses.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "South Sea Sphere Economy," by Tsuneichi Hamada.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Tadataka Ikezaki; Old Poems Recital by Sekizen Yamada.
8:00 News; Orchestra: "Beethoven's Overture Album."
8:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 2nd Class Hour: Music "The Attack"; Talk on "The Music," by Morijiro Makino.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; The Tokyo Choir's Chorus; the Seio Wind Music Band under the direction of Junji Tsuji.
1:00 Narration "Nazi Women's Living," by Yurie Hidaka.
1:30 Talk on "The Reform of Living," by Tadamichi Hisaga.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Geopolitics on the Pacific Ocean," by Joji Ezawa.

—Evening—

6:00 News for the Little Nation; Sumo Matches (phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour; Song "Let's Protect Co-Prosperity Sphere."
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Talk on "Came Back From Britain," by Commander Michinori Yoshii; Radio Drama by Yoshio Kosugi and others.
9:00 News; Talk on "The Change of War Situation," by Kenzo Adachi; Japanese Old Style Poems Recital by Keigo Sasaki.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 463, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 456, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 1509, Japan Times, Osaka.

WANTED by German family at Omori, cook-amah and house amah, couple or separate. Good salary. Apply Box 464, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by news agency male typist for night work (approximately 6 p.m. to midnight). Apply Box 449, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

MAN cook, speaks English, thoroughly experienced in foreign cuisine, best references. Apply Box 468, Japan Times, Tokyo.

CHINESE seeks position as cook in foreign family, anywhere in Japan. Shobai Sho, c/o Taiheiyo Apartments, 132, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

YOUNG man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SEMI-FOREIGN or foreign style house, centrally situated. Apply Dr. Tezuka, 383, Koenji 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 575, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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Tel.: Nihonbashi 1072, 1073
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WELL educated Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Experienced. Please apply Box 461, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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LEICA, Elmar 1:3, 5 F, 50 mm., with attachable range finder, yellow and red filter, Weston exposure meter. To highest bidder. Write Box 439, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel 2-4097 c/o Morita.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.) Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

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OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m Sundays and holidays until 12 noon English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

INDUSTRY IN RAYON FIRMLY ENTRENCHED

For Present Japanese Not Troubled by Scarcity of Textiles

RESEARCH GOING AHEAD

Not Satisfied With Progress; Can Create Product Like Nylor

Special to Japan Times & Advertiser

For the present the Japanese are not seriously troubled by the scarcity of textiles, thanks to a wise national policy. As it is beyond prediction, however, how long the existing international situation will continue, we must study more permanent measures to be taken for insuring a satisfactory balance between the supply and demand of textiles, writes Engineer Kichigoro Wakasugi of the Patent Bureau in the "Kagaku-to-Sen-i."

Technically, the Japanese rayon industry is strongly founded, and Japanese staple fiber is far better in dryness and humidity than it was when the China Affair began. As to their material pulp, a self-sufficiency can be hoped soon, too. The Japanese are not satisfied, however, with that, but are seeking out eagerly new fibrous resources in fields, mountains and seas.

The appearance of nylon in America lent impetus to researches in Japan into the synthesizing of fibers, and it may be expected that Japan will soon have a new synthetic fiber, which matches nylon or is more wearable than that, according to Mr. Wakasugi. The replacement of cotton and wool by raw silk, which has lost its American market and is intended mainly for home uses, by the fixation of the cericin, is a popularly discussed question among Japanese technicians.

Fiber in Seas, Mountains

Most Japanese know that fibrous resources exist in fields and mountains, but they are not aware that the same resources can be found in seas, too, continues Mr. Wakasugi. This is a fact which cannot be made light of in a sea-girt country like Japan, there being already many inventions and studies made here in the direction. Of these sea resources of fibers, Mr. Wakasugi first mentions a fiber from sugamo.

Sugamo is a seaweed, which abounds in Japan. It is flat and slender, being 1 to 3 mm. in width and 1 to 5 feet in length. Its good fibrousness has been known from old times, and how to extract a fiber from it has been studied by many in the past. The recent short supply of textile materials has encouraged studies. It seems very hard, however, to extract the fiber, which is good and strong; for the hull is very hard and contains much more lignine than an ordinary fiber.

The average fibrous contents of the sugamo are only about 20 per cent. but it might pay to extract it, if the residue left after extracting it contains so much albumen as available for fertilizer making and for some other purposes.

Sugamo fiber is white and much finer in size than silk. It has a tension of not less than 1 gr. and is light and water-tight. It would make a good fiber, Mr. Wakasugi thinks, if it is properly extracted.

Fish and Whale Skin Fibers

Fish and whale skin fibers are at present a popular subject of conversation in the Japanese textile world.

The fibrousness of fish skins has been studied in Japan for the past 15 years. The product was at first scarcely better than for a fishing rope, but having been improved gradually since then, it can serve now as a substitute for wool.

A shark skin fiber is the most important of fish skin fibers. Sharks inhabit in a wide range of seas extending from Hokkaido to the mainland, Taiwan and the Southern Pacific Islands. Different methods have been invented and patented in Japan for the extraction of a fiber from their skin.

A fiber may be extracted by different methods from fish skin and especially shark skin. It is finer than the finest of staple fiber, made by the copper-ammonium method, and is better than that in tenacity and tensibility. It is even finer than silk fiber and is sometimes nearly equally tenacious and tensible to it. Its practicability will be multiplied, Mr. Wakasugi hopes, when its studies progress further.

Make Use of Residue

The corium, a well developed fatty layer, beneath the epidermis of whales, is composed of a fibrous part, which is very tough, and a fatty part. The density of the fibrous tissue is compact near the epidermis and rough near the hypodermic fatty layer. The former is made into sole leather and the latter has hitherto been extracted properly, may be made into a fiber equally good to wool, although a little coarser than that. Studies have been made for producing from it a substitute fiber for wool, and it has already resulted in the invention of different methods for extracting a fiber from whale skin.

A whale skin fiber obtained by the methods almost matches silk fiber in intensity. It preserves warmth and wrinkles. It is lighter than staple fiber and retains the intensity, when wet. It looks to Mr. Wakasugi to be a good substitute for wool and to have a bright future.

The above mentioned are natural fibers, Mr. Wakasugi goes on with his statement, which do not exist naturally in a separated condition, but are separated by a chemical or mechanical treatment. It is most important, therefore, that their essence should not be hurt in the extraction, about which the students have been most troubled.

There is, however, quite a different method of producing a fiber. That is to dissolve the material taken from marine products and to spin it in a coagulating bath through a capillary tube as in rayon and staple fiber making.

The materials are diverse. One of them is crab carapaces, the chitine of which is used for the purpose, as it is a substance of a resistance as much strong as the fiber. Its study was made at first in 1926, but did not progress until lately, when it was renewed, caused by fashionable studies into the production of proteinous artificial fibers. Chitine is to be found widely in the natural world and is not limited to crab carapaces.

A method of making an artificial fiber has been invented quite lately from sea-slugs, which are very soft, contrary to hard crab carapaces. It is to dissolve sea-slugs in a weak alkaline solution, and the solution is spun in an acid coagulating bath. It is interesting as a subject of study, but before the industrialization of its method, much will perhaps have to be considered of such as a question as the sufficient supply of material in the opinion of Mr. Wakasugi.

Sea-Weeds Also

Next is a study into the production of an artificial fiber from alginic acid in sea-weeds. It was started 50 years ago by Mr. Stanford, who discovered alginic acid, from which he made an artificial yarn. But the research was stopped half way by the sudden development of artificial fiber making from pulp. Recently, it has been taken up in Japan as a result of the Chinese emergency, which compelled the economical use of pulp and wool in this country. Several methods have been invented and patented in consequence. At first, they wanted in the feature of water and alkali proof, but this defect has been made good in subsequent inventions.

An alginic artificial fiber may serve as a good substitute for wool, as it has been made more water and alkali proof than before by the latest invention, and as it is similarly elastic and curling to wool. It does not possess, however, a sufficient amount of elongation, which makes it still not so available but for some specific purposes. Moreover, the cost of production is too high.

In Japan, however, the industrialization of it is, Mr. Wakasugi considers, by no means disappointing; for fortunately konbu and other seaweeds containing alginic acid abound in the waters of Karafuto and the Kurile Islands. A trial product has an intensity of 2 gr. per denier, which means only a step to perfection, and if an increase in elongation is studied out successfully, it would be worth as much as artificial wool.

Meat of Fish, Whale

As another sea material for artificial fibers, Mr. Wakasugi points out fish and whale meat, from the albumen of which artificial wool is said to have been made successfully in Germany. This German product does not appear to be made simply of fish albumen but to contain fibrin. It is most probably an artificial fiber made by mixing such cellulose solution as viscose, etc. with a fish albumen solution. Anyhow, it is said to be stronger than lanital and to be warm and to dye well. If so, its study must not be made light of in Japan, which is sea-girt and abounds with fishes. In fact, active studies have been made of it and a few inventions made and patented already, along with the fashion of studies and inventions of silkwool and other soya bean albuminous fibers and lanital made from milk casein.

One of the patented methods shortens the time of dissolving the albumen by means of a comparative high temperature, which enhances the efficiency of production and increases the strength of the product. A high temperature treatment has been avoided as much as possible in inventions of the kind in the past, but in this method, a high temperature is used far from avoiding it, which is interesting. The solution is shot up into the acid coagulating bath. In a study, a tenacity has been obtained to the degree of 1.3 to 1.5 gr. per denier, and only one more effort is needed to perfect the study.

Mix With Bean Albumen

Another method is that an artificial fiber is made from a solution prepared by mixing a meat or fish albumen with a bean albumen. This method very much stabilizes the fiber and has the characteristic of remarkably increasing its resistance to washing and boiling.

We have so much fibrous resources in seas as mentioned above, which was never dreamed of in the past, and we can get from them a respectable quantity of textile materials, if we want them. We must not forget, however, that for this, a high technical ability is necessary, Mr. Wakasugi argues, based on so many studies and inventions as above mentioned.

The perfection of studies and inventions is, of course, to be sought from mental resources and not from natural resources. The Japanese need not, therefore, be pessimistic of the poor natural resources of their country; for they have been gifted with an inexhaustible amount of excellent mental resources from old times.

There are numerous examples of mental resources having been so much developed as to make up for the shortage of natural resources. So stating, Mr. Wakasugi cites an instance of nylon in America.

America does not produce silk, but her students did not regret it. They obtained from their mental resources nylon, a synthetic fiber, which is even stronger than silk, instead of getting silk from natural resources.

Nylon—Water, Air and Coal

Nylon is made of water, air and coal, which are rich in America. This substitute for silk was produced from these inexhaustively rich materials. It took, however, 10 years of desperate efforts and an immense amount of money to perfect the invention. This is a great invention, which teaches us that we can make up for lack of natural resources to a degree with mental resources by developing them to the utmost.

The Chinese emergency will end successfully before long, with which the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be firmly established. The Japanese must make as their duty new textile materials by their untiring studies and to supply them adequately to hundreds of millions of inhabitants in the sphere, concludes Mr. Wakasugi.

Draft Plan Regarding Three Railway Lines Passed by Ministry

The draft plan regarding the construction of three railway lines was approved at a special meeting held in the Railway Ministry Building Monday, according to Domei. Before introducing the plan to the conferees, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta made detailed explanations. The building of the new lines are mainly for the development of mineral deposits vital for the defense of the country, says the same news agency.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SPHERE AMPLE

Counting in P.I. and Java, Export of 1,800,000 Tons Possible

The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere comprising two great sugar producing countries, the Philippines and Java is able to export 1,800,000 tons of sugar to other parts of the world annually, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The production of sugar in the 1940-41 period in this sphere excluding India and Australia amounted to 4,683,000 tons, corresponding to some 15 per cent of the world's total output.

Production List Given

The production and consumption of sugar in the countries in the sphere in the 1937-38 period when no restriction over the consumption of sugar was in force in any of these countries, were as follows: (Unit-1,000 long tons)

Name of country	Production	Consumption	
Japan	1,334	1,293	41
Manchoukuo	30	123	—93
China	400	643	—242
French-Indo-China	60	62	—2
Philippines	1,147	128	1,019
Thailand	6	63	—57
British Malaya	—	139	—139
Dutch East Indies	1,706	350	1,356
Total	4,683	2840	1,843

Note: Plus indicates exports and minus, imports.

It can be deducted from the table above that the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere while its economic condition is normal, is able to spare some 1,800,000 tons of sugar for other economic blocs of the world.

Must Watch Surplus

In time of peace, surplus in production makes it possible the continuance of the process of re-production, but in time of war, it tends to become over-production. The first question Japan has to face, and settle to the satisfaction of the peoples of the sugar producing countries is how to avoid the over-production of sugar in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the 1940-41 period, Java produced 1,750,000 tons of sugar of which about 350,000 tons were consumed at home and the rest was exported to China, England and other European countries.

England and other European countries being the chief buyers of the sugar from Java, it is almost evident that the sugar industry in Java will suffer from over-production as a result of the start of the War of Greater East Asia which has cut the trade between Europe and the South Seas Region.

Must Diversify Farming

To avoid this, the production of the sugar in that island must be checked, first of all, and then some of the sugar plantations must be diverted to the cultivation of other crops such as rice or cotton.

The Philippines produced 950,000 tons of sugar during the 1940-41 period, of which 128,000 tons were earmarked for home consumption while the remainder was exported to the United States almost exclusively. Production curtailment and the switching from sugar to cotton are also considered necessary for the Philippines in order to prevent the country from suffering from the over-production of sugar.

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Rin Hon-gen—The Chinese Croesus of Taiwan—Purse Once Estimated Fuller Than Mitsui Concern; Yen Counted Up to 500 Millions

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The most prominent figure of the Chinese capitalists in Taiwan is Rin Hon-gen, whose wealth was once estimated greater than that of the Mitsui concern. Some economists in Japan claimed some time ago that the property owned by Mr. Rin was valued at more than ¥500,000,000.

At present, however, his wealth is not so great as it used to be a decade ago, because he has divided up his assets and allotted them among his sons and relatives, although he is still the richest Chinese on the island.

Rin Yu-cho and Rin Yu-sho are the two main pillars, so to speak, supporting the whole structure of the Rin concern, whose position in the economic world of Taiwan is similar to that of the Bin Tai-shoku concern in the economic world of Chosen. Both Rin Yu-cho and Rin Yu-sho are great landowners, and the "bosses" of various modern industries in the island.

Chin Chu-wa Next

The native concern which stands only next to the Rin concern is the Chin Chu-wa. About 50 years ago, Mr. Chin took initiative in the export of sugar from Taiwan to Japan Proper and made a great fortune. He was the president of the Shinko Sugar Company which laid the foundation of his concern, until recently when the company was absorbed by the Taiwan Sugar Company as a part of the sugar industry reorganization program which is being carried out in Taiwan at present.

Another native millionaire, who is better known in this country as a politician than a businessman is Rin Ken-do. He is the head of the Taiwan Hemp Company, and holds concurrently key positions of other industrial and commercial corporations.

The whirlwind of gold-rush culminating in the dispatch of an army of prospectors from Japan Proper to Taiwan to dig alluvial gold along the valley of Takkiri, that swept the island from end to end shortly after the outbreak of the present China Affair has left many new riches, large and small, in its wake.

Digs Gold Into Riches

Gan Kin-ken, now the owner of a gold mine and a number of coal companies, is one of the luckiest gold diggers who has shifted himself almost overnight up to national fame from obscurity.

Other prominent native businessmen in Taiwan are Chin Sei-ha, who has accumulated great wealth through the trade of Taiwan tea, Kyo Hei, who is the head-clerk of the Rin Hon-gen concern, and Ko Kei-ei, who, until his death of late, has been made his utmost to bridge Japan Proper and Taiwan in the field of economics.

JAPAN NOW HOLDS ANSWER TO RUBBER

Military Gains in Pacific War Enables Control of Rich Areas

So far as rubber is concerned, Japan has become a have-country owing to the successful military operations on land, at sea and in the air since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Raw rubber in the southwestern Pacific which had hitherto been monopolized by the United States and the British Empire has been placed under Japanese control and is about to contribute toward the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia, not for the national defense program of the United States.

Southwest Pacific Rubber Area

According to authoritative data available, the rubber planted areas in the southeastern Pacific as of December, 1940, were registered at 8,400,000 acres, 99 per cent of the world figure, 1,600,000 acres of which were accounted for by British dominions including Malaya, North Borneo, Ceylon and India; 3,800,000 acres by French Indo-China, Thailand and the Netherlands East Indies.

In the 1941 international rubber production quota 12,500, tons were allotted for Malaya, 540 tons for Sarawak, 4,000 tons for North Borneo, 4,500 tons for Sumatra, 2,600 tons for Dutch Borneo, 1,000 tons for Java and 130 tons for Thailand, totaling 1,620,000 tons, 98 per cent of the world production amounting to 1,660,000 tons.

Prior to the onset of the current conflict over the Pacific, Britain had held the upper hand with their investments as of October, 1940, estimated at ¥1,600,000,000, followed by ¥500,000,000 of the Netherlands East Indies and ¥100,000,000 of the United States. Japan, although its investment was only ¥9,500,000 at that time, has since been continuing to expand its influence.

Japan Must Regulate Production

Now Japan has practically succeeded in controlling the rubber resources in the southern regions, but at the same time it is faced with an important problem regarding how to prevent over-supply of rubber in East Asia which is considered inevitable if efficient steps to cope with the situation are not taken, because the shipments to America have been suspended.

Japan's rubber need even in the war time does not exceed the level of 600,000 tons a year which is below 50 per cent of the total production in East Asia. If efficient steps such as the production restriction and purchase by the authorities of the surplus are taken, there will be no fear as to the consumption of rubber products.

Competent observers predict that the surplus rubber will smoothly be disposed of in case should the Axis succeed in securing command of the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, consequently restoring the transportation by way of sea between East Asia and Germany and Italy.

MARKET SENTIMENT DEAF TO WAR NEWS

Does Not React to New Axis Agreements and Advance On Singapore

Although the signing of military agreements among Japan, Germany and Italy at Berlin, and the marked advances of the Japanese Army toward Singapore on Malaya were welcomed, the volume of the trade was rather small on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Anticipating the further restriction over the consumption of goods to place the country on a real war-footing, some traders refrained from fresh operations, causing many peace industry shares to be easy.

Exchange Fluctuates

All through the morning session, Tokyo Exchange fluctuated within a narrow range.

N.Y.K., Teikoku Rayon, new, Japan Petroleum, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industry were weakly maintained in the afternoon session as the adjustment operations were launched by the disappointed bulls soon after the opening of the afternoon session. The sentiment was also easy in the long-term section.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥134.70 in the morning and at ¥133.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	63.0	d2.6	63.4	63.4
Do, new (25)	34.5	d1.7	34.5	34.9
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	151.3	d6.8	152.0	153.3
Do. new (25)	94.2	d4.7	94.0	94.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	97.5	....	96.6	95.3
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	86.2	....	86.3	86.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	70.0	....	69.9	79.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	30.0	d2.6	30.0	39.1
Tokyo Light (50)	67.7	d2.2	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.5	d2.9	108.5	110.0
Do, new (37½)	91.8	d3.5	92.0	93.5
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	....	98.9	99.3
Do. new (37½)	80.4	d3.5	81.2	82.9
Ishikawajima (50)	80.5	d3.5	81.2	82.4
Do, new (25)	54.7	d1.8	54.0	54.6
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	132.0	87.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.8	d4.1	100.0	101.9
Hitachi Works (50)	75.0	d2.9	76.4	76.9
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	68.0	....
Japan Fat (50)	64.0	d1.4	63.1	63.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.95	105.95	105.95	105.95
Second 5s	105.90	105.90	105.90	105.90
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.6	133.9	133.0	133.3
N. Y. K., old	109.9	110.5	108.9	110.0
N. Y. K., new	92.3	93.5	91.6	92.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	150.8	152.0	150.5	151.1
Do. new	94.3	95.3	93.8	94.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	85.8	87.0	85.6	85.9
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	73.8	72.4	73.0
S. M. Railway	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.0	102.3	101.0	102.3
Tokyo Light	67.6	68.0	67.6	68.0
Hitachi Works	75.4	76.4	75.4	76.4
Japan Steel Tube	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6
Japan Oil	82.3	82.3	82.2	82.2
Japan Mining	64.6	64.9	64.6	64.9
Manchuria Ind	60.5	60.5	59.9	59.9

DEPOSITS AND LOANS JUMPED IN DECEMBER

Huge Increase of ¥3,895,080,000 Attributable to National Savings Campaign

Chartered banks accounted for ¥2,853,272,000 of the total deposits, commercial banks for ¥29,406,174,000 and savings banks for ¥5,541,671,000. The balance of loans by chartered banks as of December 31 stood at ¥5,621,509,000; commercial banks, ¥15,669,138,000 and savings banks, ¥360,019,000.

Holdings of securities also moved upward last month, with the balance of December 31 registering at ¥19,775,259,000, of which ¥1,974,604,000 held by chartered banks, ¥12,781,413,000 by commercial banks and ¥5,019,242,000 by savings banks. An advance of ¥419,237,000 was seen in comparison with the previous month and ¥4,827,137,000 compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The balance of bank deposits, loans and security holdings as of December 31 are given below: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decline.)

A huge increase was made both in bank deposits and loans during December, according to an investigation conducted by the Finance Ministry. The investigation covered all chartered banks (exclusive of the Bank of Japan), commercial banks and savings banks.

The balance of deposits as of December 31 was registered at ¥37,801,117,000 and loans at ¥21,650,666,000 showing a noteworthy increase of ¥2,755,974,000 and ¥1,139,106,000 respectively in comparison with the previous month. The upward trend of deposits is considered attributable to the successful progress of the national savings campaign, the 1941 goal of which is ¥17,000,000,000, while mounting demand for the industrial productivity expansion funds is understood to have caused the sharp gain in bank loans.

Commercial Banks Lead

	Commercial banks	Total
1. Deposits		
Government deposits	—	61,641
Current deposits	5,018,349	5,273,672
Special current deposits	6,384,586	6,747,694
Deposits at notice	2,808,133	3,073,713
Fixed deposits	14,850,887	15,161,289
Other deposits	338,354	1,156,880
Ordinary and deferred savings	5,356	3,835,405
Fixed savings	7	1,090,823
Total	29,406,174	37,801,117
Comparison with Nov., 1941	2,574,522	2,755,934
Comparison with Dec., 1940	5,016,692	6,611,292
2. Loans		
Loans on bills	11,157,083	11,331,926
Loans on notes	640,717	3,293,331
Overdraft	1,741,725	1,827,765
Discounted bills	1,603,260	4,529,202
Call loans	526,353	665,391
Total	15,669,138	21,650,666
Comparison with Nov., 1941	837,610	1,139,106
Comparison with Dec., 1940	1,407,381	2,555,973
3. Holdings of Securities		
Government bonds	7,943,980	12,884,963
Prefectural and municipal bonds	298,702	434,690
Foreign securities	534,963	833,722
Corporate debentures	3,260,859	4,540,400
Stocks	742,909	1,081,484
Total	12,781,413	19,775,259
Comparison with Nov., 1941	373,056	419,237
Comparison with Dec., 1940	3,157,581	4,827,137

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.3	—1.50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.5	—2.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	94.5	—2.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.65	— .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.95	+ .05

Bill Clearings

January 19 (In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	133,528	131,722
Balance	28,220	23,193

TO SWELL NISSAN FUNDS

Shareholders Vote ¥5,400,000 More For Steamship Company

The plan to increase the capital of the Nissan Steamship Company by ¥5,400,000 was unanimously approved at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held Saturday at the Nissan Building, Marunouchi.

The funds thus to be raised are expected to be appropriated for investments in the Kitagawa Industries and Steamship Company and for other purposes. New shares numbering 108,000 will be floated in the near future.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 19 (In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,090,612
Over Issues	130,612
Deposits	709,089
Loans	482,389

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku,
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori,
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 47,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'41) 2,792,399,203
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka.
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome.
155 Branches and 43 Sub-offices Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen and other business centers.
Correspondents: All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura — K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥85,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 90,284,061
(SEPTEMBER, 1941)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamurocho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.
Foreign Branches:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.
London Bankers:
Barclays Bank Limited; Midland Bank Limited.
New York Bankers:
Chase National Bank; National City Bank of New York

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Under the direct management of the S.M.R. at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
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Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Kobe, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

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TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942

Pan-American Leadership

The Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in progress at Rio de Janeiro is now in the limelight of world attention. But the information received here so far is far from sufficient to show its trend. However, it may be gathered from different sources that the demands presented by the Latin American countries include protection of merchant marine, defense of the hemisphere, internal accord on the American continents and effectual control of commodities. On the other hand, the proposal made by the United States relates to declaration of war against the Axis Powers, severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, increased production of, and exports to, the United States of war materials, and mutual trade adjustments within the American continents.

With regard to the declaration of war against the Axis Powers, considerable exertion seems to have been made by Sumner Wells, Undersecretary of State, representing the United States at the conference, and no less by Dominica, which has been putting forth indefatigable efforts as an advocate of the American cause. However, their attempt to prevail upon the Latin American States seemed to end in failure when Argentina and Chile, a pair of the largest countries of South America, made clear their attitude against the plan of the United States.

Later reports indicate that Sumner Welles is trying to meet the unfavorable situation by taking a new tactical line. This plan seems to have been presented in the form of a proposal for suppression of the diplomatic and economic activities and communications of the Axis countries in Central and South America. It is almost obvious that this proposal is made by Washington as a first step for consolidation of the position of the United States with regard to the Latin American countries. That this initial step will be followed by further maneuverings to adjust the relations between Latin America and the United States and thus bolster their common front against the Axis Powers, seems clear

Well-informed quarters here are of opinion that Washington attaches the utmost importance to the Rio de Janeiro conference because it has to emerge from it with some sort of tangible plan. A Pan-American combine, no matter what may be the position it will eventually be able to assume, is considered important as a gesture to pacify American opinion. A North and South American "autarchy" will be useful if only as a sop to the rising discontent in the United States.

It is common knowledge that the sympathies of the South American countries have always tended toward Europe rather than to their northern neighbor. It is a prevalent opinion that even if Washington statesmanship succeeds in leading Central American and Carribean States, it has little chance of doing likewise with large South American countries. This outlook taken by informed circles is based on the view that if Argentina and Chile, and other countries had reason to show caution and wariness against American political maneuvers before the East Asia war, they must now have even less reason of running the risk of losing their European market, thus being made a supply source of raw materials for the American arsenals as well as a shield for American arms which betrayed their weakness in the first test of power.

The Malaya Debacle

Latest reports coming in from the Malayan front indicate that the British front there has practically collapsed. The picture that can be drawn from such information is almost convincing of a debacle about to take place there and is reminiscent of the eve of Britain's "glorious withdrawal" from Dunkirk at the conclusion of the Flanders campaign in 1941.

The Japanese land forces, with effective cooperation of their air forces, are keeping up their pursuit. Seeing that they have sometimes progressed at the daily rate of more than 40 miles, they must be meeting with but desultory resistance. It should be noted that this pursuit at high speed is being continued even after the "Anzacs," now the hope of the British Empire, were widely proclaimed to have arrived on the Malayan front and expected to stem the surge of the Japanese advance.

The advance of Japanese troops to Malacca has dispelled whatever British hope there may have been left of receiving reinforcements from the direction of India. The only remaining avenue for reinforcements to Singapore is from the air. It is very probable that fresh air forces are being rushed. But the latest reports of aerial combats over Singapore and thereabouts show that few of the British warplanes are willing to take off on the appearance of our aircraft. The British planes which have refused to put up a fight or which have been destroyed on their flight from our air forces already make up rather an imposing list.

It may be easily assumed that when fresh Anzacs were thrown in to bolster the British line, the British command hoped to hold up the Japanese some distance from Singapore to gain time. The British strategy then was no doubt to withstand the Japanese on the newly thrown-up defenses in Johore. But the Japanese command again displayed its resourcefulness. While pressure was being applied on the western coast and against the central line and in the eastern sector, other units were sent down the sea for a surprise landing at Batupahat on the morning of January 17. These troops at once proceeded in a southeasterly direction and assailed the rear of the main enemy aggregation. According to reports just in hand, the British forces entrapped in this way are no less than 20,000 strong.

The brilliant successes of the Japanese air forces on the Malayan front have more or less eclipsed the strategic superiority the Japanese command has shown from the outset of the present campaign in the Malayan Peninsula. This was shown in a series of daring landings made by the Japanese at different points; this was shown in the maneuverability of Japanese men and tanks through the jungle; this was shown in the assault on the British defenses which were believed to be capable of withstanding any sort of attack for at least three months.

With the occupation of the whole of Johore almost certain within a day or two, the Malaya campaign is to enter on its last stage when the British retreat within the fortified island of Singapore. The British fortress has been vauntingly called the Gibraltar of East Asia. Of its capacity to take punishment there can be no question. But whether it will be able to hold out as long as it is generally thought remains to be seen. Those who have followed the course of Japanese operations under their able command and studied its resourcefulness are naturally convinced that the military minds which have so capably dealt with many difficult situations should again rise superior to the new situation for the final solution of the problem with which they are charged.

WORLD MUST PROGRESS OR FALL

Universal Brotherhood Alone Can Bring About Peace And Prosperity But People Lack Charity Seeking Their Own Gains

By MAKOTO UGA

Part I

What will be the outcome of the present war? Will the human race, with all its advancement, be able to avoid and abolish war, the bloodshedding clash between individuals?

The answer to this question is, indeed, one of the most difficult, yet we, as human beings who trust in a Divine Providence who governs the world, and believe in ideals—and so far the human ideal is vested in peace—can but reply "Yes."

It is probable that the barbarousness of man, especially his thirst for shedding blood, will in the end, through submission to his Creator and with His help, be checked by himself and happily will turn to an effort to enhance the culture of mankind. The history of the human race shows us the fact that the sanguinary clashes between tribes or clans developed into battles between kings or lords, and is now the war between nations or groups of nations. And, from the lessons of history, may be gathered the following conclusions:

All Are Brothers

1. The sanguinary disasters have diminished in proportion as mankind became aware of common interests consisting, rather than in anything else, in the transcendental life of the community as a whole. The idea of the transcendental life of a whole may look ambiguous or illogical, but the word "life" is not necessarily to be understood physiologically or biologically. It consists simply in the fact that the human race forms one living family whose Father is God and in which all members are sons and daughters of God, and brothers and sisters of each other. Each individual life must therefore reckon with the lives of others not only in the present but also in the past and in the future.

For each individual life this solidarity is a law of our spiritual nature. The individual delicate mental activity which is affected more or less by the causes and results of the past and future, or the collective activity which is rather inherent in human nature, cannot be explained by "materialism." It is not rare that man, even unconsciously, acts as if he were an emanation of others or of a whole, not only because of common interests or blood, material and cultural relationships, but also from a sense of universal brotherhood.

As far as the political point of view is concerned, at the present stage of human progress, the sphere of consciousness of sharing the life of a whole is limited only to a nation. The national consciousness of the present day nations of the world is highly developed, especially in case of a nation that is composed of one single race with the same dialect, thoughts, feelings and culture. Nevertheless, for the establishment of a permanent peace of the world, this sense of nationality should be enlarged to that of universal brotherhood, that is to say, to the consciousness of being part of human kind as a whole, and sons and daughters of the Creator.

True Spirit of Charity

2. It is not unlikely that the consciousness of being part of a whole, can be expanded, though gradually, from its scope of a nation to that of the world. Once all men consider themselves brothers and sisters, all difficulties will vanish. Besides, the greater the development of transportation and communication becomes, the more incessant will also be the intercourse of nations and the shorter the distances between them. Thus the nations of the world will come into much closer relations in blood, land, culture, etc. From this process of human progress it can be surmised that the sense of nationality will be developed in the end into a true spirit of charity for the consciousness of being part of mankind as a whole.

3. But because of the lack of a spirit of charity throughout the world, it will be a long time before the above consciousness materializes, and during that time the human race can but submit to complicated conflicts. As can be seen at present, progressed science and material civilization are causing the expense of war to be greater and the material destructions and sanguinary disasters heavier. The post-bellum nations, too, will suffer from the result of war destructions and will be inclined to embrace hatred against their former enemy nations.

In the meantime, however, if they finally turn to a spirit of universal brotherhood in God, they will be brought into much closer relations than before. And then even material means may help. As one of the post-bellum problems there is the case of munitions and other war industries which have been stimulated and developed by war necessities. To stand the hardship of post-war time, nations will be obliged to help promote peacetime industries as well as scientific experiments.

As a result of this, for instance, the means of transportation and communication such as the airplane, the radio, the wireless telephone, etc., will be developed to such an extent as to make the geographical distances for intercourse between nations much shorter. This intercourse will lead the nations to mutual understanding and even to interchange of thoughts, languages, feelings, customs, traditions and blood.

On the other hand, the greater the disaster inflicted by the war, the stronger will be the reactionary willingness for a permanent peace in the world. With the spread of such consciousness in the human race and the development of human knowledge, to the point where, for example, airplanes can fly round the world within 24 hours, or miraculously powerful arms will be invented, it will be utter nonsense to wage war.

Weakness of Man

4. The most annoying problem is the fact that man is a weak, selfish creature. Man, who is not God, is apt to let his spiritual self sink under his physical and material activities. Although his aspiration to ascend is pure and naive at first, it usually gives way little by little to a desire to dominate others and runs to selfish interests, ignoring the fact that human life is interdependent upon the reciprocal activity of its individuals. Therefore, except in the case of a great character or a disciplined mind founded on Divine Charity, man, after attaining a fortune or rising to a higher position, is inclined to become selfish.

Should a leading man or class in a nation, or a powerful nation of the world, indulge in wielding the power which is embodied in money in modern times, at the expense of other people, classes, or nations, conflicts are inevitable and finally, civil war, revolution, or an international war will ensue. History may be called the records of the repetitions of these conflicts. Accordingly, it is no wonder that there have been ups and down among men, and states have risen and fallen.

If, where all other means have failed, the revolution for personal liberty and equality be justified, under the same conditions, the war to emancipate oppressed nations should be also justified as an international revolution for national liberty and equality, especially in case the aspiration or promoting national welfare be denied. It is incomprehensible, why the "have nations" only are privileged with liberty, independence and prosperity, while the "have not nations" are not entitled to these advantages. So long as only one group of men, classes or nations prosper, while he majority of others are refused full life and liberty, there will never be peace.

Egoism of Superior

Evidently it is one step forward in human progress and world peace when economic force, or money power, takes the place of armed force. However, they are essentially the same in point of dominating others. Whereas, in olden times, the issue of the day was settled by the clash of sword, the loser being dominated by the winner, today issues are mostly decided by the force of money, the majority of people subjecting to the interest of the moneyed magnate. Although, in the latter case, the victor has won a powerful position through laborious efforts, instead of by the sword, in the economic competition, there is no difference between that and the former method in imposing his will on others or subjugating other's interests to his own. Therefore, even in advanced ages such as ours, should the domination by the money power come to be unbearable, the discontentment of the dominated would burst into upheavals, thus resulting in the same bloodshed as in the past, and what is worse, causing the disaster to be on a much larger scale than before.

The theory of the survival of the fittest seems not to apply as such to the human race, because the fittest at one time is not necessarily the fittest at another time. To survive or not, in other words, to win or lose, mostly depends on chance. All conditions like one's physical strength, mental state, surroundings and other matters at a given time bear upon the issue. But these conditions will change or improve afterward. Hence, the one who lost or started late is not necessarily going to be always losing or backward. There are many, for example, who were not number one in school but after graduation became of reputation, while on the other hand, many who once gained special merit, have not kept it long.

After Painstaking Efforts

With respect to nations, much the same happens. Indeed, there is a certain nation that, though once defeated, has restored its national strength within a wonderfully short time, far outstripping the ex-victor nations. And still another nation, that though apparently backward and small, short of natural resources, further handicapped by very scanty profits from its international trade, has risen to powerful strength after long painstaking efforts.

Now it ranks with the so-called advanced nations. Having this in view, if an advanced or victorious nation should not only misunderstand the legitimate and arduous efforts of the defeated or junior nations, and furthermore lack sympathy with their eager desire for advancement and even oppress the liberty of their righteous activities, could there be any peace in the world? It is confusing that a certain advanced nation, taking the lead over neighboring nations, should induce a whole continent to isolation from a third power on the one hand, while on the other it advocates the principles of the open door and equal opportunity for its own dealings with another continent across the ocean.

Irrespective of class, race or nation, one has to keep and improve the life

(Continued on Page 4)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Dunkirk Awaits Allied Forces

To the Editor:

The extension of military operations to the Netherlands East Indies was viewed calmly by metropolitan newspapers. They unanimously declared that Japan was compelled to start hostilities against the Dutch colonial authorities because of their increasingly belligerent attitude toward Japan.

Newspapers pointed out that when Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt decided to establish the headquarters of the Allied forces in Batavia, they had three sinister objectives in mind. Firstly, they could make the Dutch colonials feel good. Secondly, they could more easily pull strings behind the Dutch scheme against Japan. Thirdly, Japanese forces would surely attack the Dutch colony, thereby giving much-needed relief to the Anglo-American forces in Malaya and the Philippines.

The newspaper Hochi declared that the landing of the Japanese troops in the East Indies touched Achilles' heel of British defenses in the southern Pacific. As a result, the journal continued, the British forces in Malaya are now doomed to face another Dunkirk.

The Miyako regarded the opening of hostilities in the East Indies as a long-overdue punitive measure against the Dutch colonial authorities. The paper pointed to the fact that seventy thousand Dutch colonials have been virtual slave-drivers of more than seventy million inhabitants of the East Indies for three long centuries.

The English-language paper, Japan Times and Advertiser, recalling repeated rebuffs the Dutch authorities have given to Japan's peaceful gestures for continuation of friendly relations, declared: "In complete disregard of the Japanese attitude of forebearance, the Netherlands Government has ever since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia has been talking of resisting Japan in collaboration with the United States and Great Britain." In addition, the journal continued, the Dutch Government circulated propaganda of a most vicious nature against Japan.

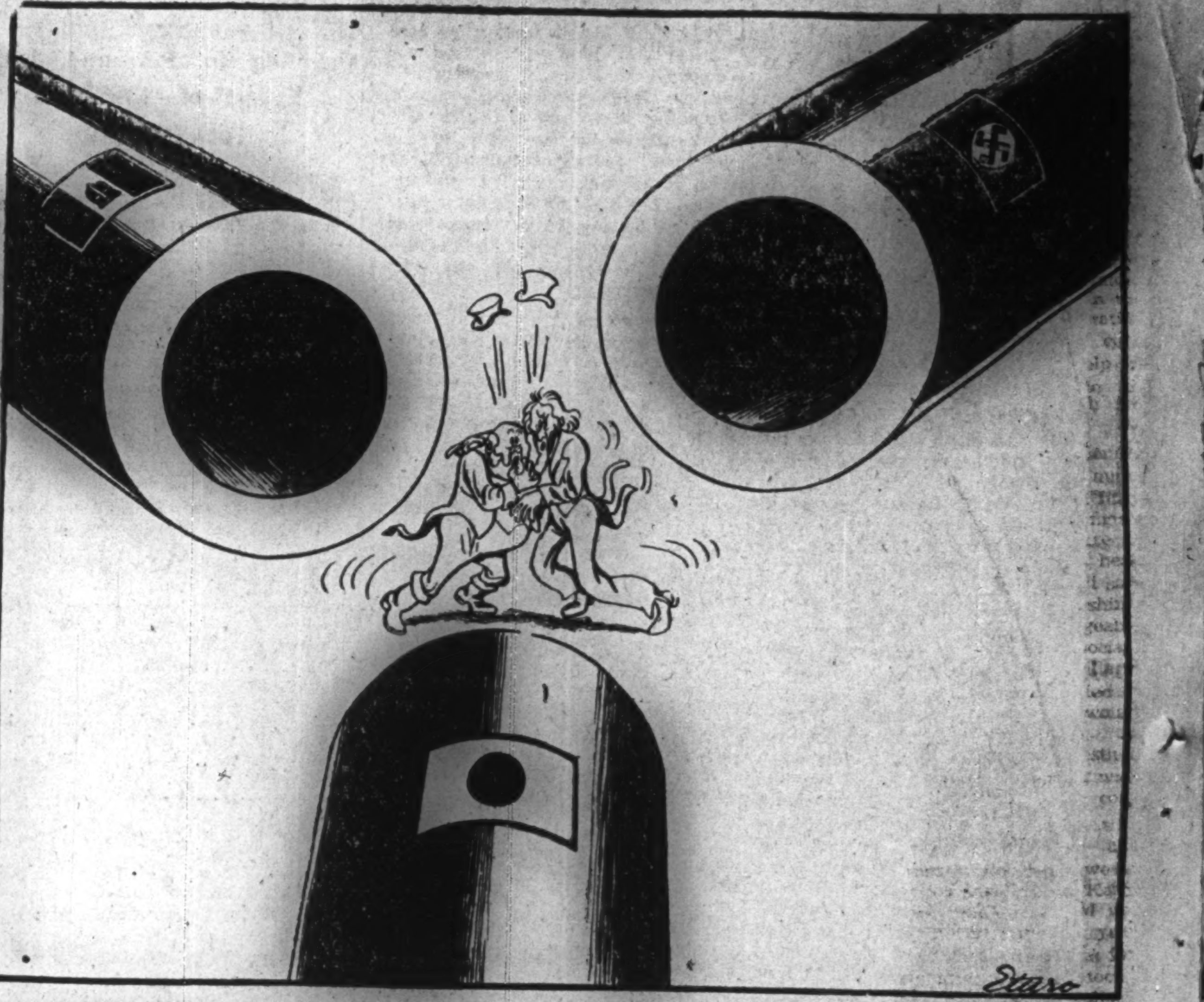
Furthermore, the Dutch colonial government recently cooperated with the United States and Great Britain in establishing at Sourabaya the headquarters for the united command of the Allied forces. The Times said: "This action left us no doubt that the Dutch Government had decided to take active measures of opposition against operations of our Imperial Forces." The journal expressed regret at the fact that the Dutch authorities have allowed themselves to be used as instruments of the Anglo-American demonstration against Japan, particularly at a time when American and British forces are in no condition to offer effective protection for the Netherlands East Indies.

Meanwhile, military experts here expressed belief that Japanese forces will not have any difficulty in smashing defenses in the East Indies because these defenses have been built primarily for suppression of the Indonesians under Dutch rule, rather than for defending the colony against foreign invaders. These informants recalled the Indonesian insurrection of 1926 to 1927 against the Dutch colonial authorities and the naval revolt of 1933 in which the Indonesian crew of the Dutch cruiser de Zeven Provincion imprisoned the Dutch officers. Well-informed quarters added that the Indonesians have never been meek under Dutch tyranny. Under these circumstances, they said, Japanese troops will soon force another Dunkirk on the Allies in the East Indies.

O. N.

Tokyo, January 15, 1942.

Great Guns



PHILIPPINES' STRATEGIC VALUE EVOKES ATTENTION OF WORLD

Uncle Sam Blamed for Greatest Mistake Neglecting Establishment of Adequate Defense System

Relazioni Internazionali

Japan's smashing offensive against British and American naval bases and strategic possessions in the Pacific area has centered the attention of the world upon the strategic value of the Philippine Islands.

During the course of the past two decades, since the conclusion of the World War and the rising importance of Japan as a naval and military power, the strategic situation of the United States in the Pacific was largely influenced by the variations and trends of Washington's foreign policy. In the course of these changes of policy, the Philippine Archipelago entered into the picture in an active or passive capacity, all in accordance with the contemporary policy the Washington government was pursuing in the Pacific.

Greater Interest

Negotiations for the eventual political independence of the Philippines and the recognition of the need for this independence on the part of the United States Government during the last decade brought about a more intensive interest of the American political and government circles regarding the situation in East Asia. This trend was finally officially expressed in firming the American policy and the clause in the Philippine agreement regarding the stationing of American troops on the Archipelago.

As things began to move to a climax in the Pacific area in the course of the past years, the Philippines emerged as the cornerstone of American defense policy in East Asia. On the other hand, just previous to this accentuated interest in the Islands, the American disinterest in the Philippines reached its peak in 1934, as demonstrated by the Independence Act.

Under Pretential Treatment

At that time the United States was only aware of the economic significance of the Archipelago. The Tydings-McDuffie Act, which granted the Islands dominion status and provided for the complete independence by 1946, had its origin not so much in the Filipino nationalist movement as in the pressure exerted upon Congress by sugar producing and other interests on the continent, which were competing with Philippine produce, which was imported into the United States under preferential treatment.

For a naval base to be completely effective, it is entirely necessary that the state owning the base also control the territory extending some miles outside the limits of the base proper. Thus, the base would largely depend for its security on the military positions established in order to protect it from land, on the access to the open sea, on the development of its defenses.

Several years passed without the United States reaching a decision. Tension in the Pacific area finally made up its mind for Washington and the Americans started a belated reinforcement of the Philippines when the conflict broke out with the Japanese declaration of war and the simultaneous Japanese attacks launched upon the Hawaiian Islands and British possessions in East Asia.

But the Americans knew that should war come to the Pacific they would be inadequately prepared in the Philippines and therefore turned their eyes upon Guam, where they were planning to build a naval base to replace the potential strength of the Philippines. Even in this they were too late, as the Japanese attacked the island, landed their troops.

Guam Poor Base

Guam, however, would not have served as a great base for the United States Pacific Fleet. True, it has a welldredged and sheltered harbor in the port of Apra, which is large enough to contain all the vessels of the fleet, but the concentration of the entire navy there at any one time would leave the vessels wide open for an attack by hostile planes. This would neutralize the advantage of the other physical properties possessed by the harbor. Aside from this, Apra was also open to an attack from the sea.

The Philippines, on the other hand, offered unique advantages in this respect. The Islands contain a large number of land-enclosed inlets and channels the access to which may be easily mined or otherwise protected. The fleet, therefore, could be stationed at a large number of conveniently-located points not too distant from each other so that the naval units would be rendered immune from wholesale annihilation and their whereabouts kept secret.

Such an ideal naval shelter, for instance, is presented by the Straits of Tanan. This channel is about 200 kilometers long and 26 kilometers wide with a number of suitable harbors in which the vessels might hide and take on supplies. Another such strategic body of water is the Straits of Guimaras, which is 80 kilometers in length and 25 in width, while the most suited is the Visaya Inland Sea, which offers both facilities for repairs and refurnishment and also would offer maximum security to the ships both from sea and air attacks.

Ideal Bases for Ships

Generally speaking, all the internal bodies of water in the Philippines, and there are many of them between the myriad islands of the Archipelago, would form ideal bases for vessels. In many cases the outlets from these gulfs are partially barricaded by rocks, which would render mining of the opening and artillery protection an easy matter.

The Philippines represent, as a unit, a single and potentially most powerful naval base. But, although the geographical characteristics of the islands are favorable, they fail to compensate for the present lack of American military preparedness on the Islands, which is demonstrated by the fact that the Japanese have succeeded in landing strong forces there, already occupied several regions and are enabled to bring up powerful reinforcements without any hindrance.

Unable to Fulfil Project

Before 1922 the magnificent Manila Bay seemed to the Americans the ideal place to install a naval base of vast proportions, but the Washington Treaty came into being at that time and the United States Navy was unable to fulfil this project. Cavite, on the other hand, has for decades past been the naval station for the modest Asiatic Fleet, but in recent years this force was nearly always stationed in China ports and especially at Shanghai.

Cavite has at its disposal large fuel and ammunition deposits, barracks and workshops. It is situated a short distance from Manila and is located on the Manila Bay across from the capital. The bay, in its turn, has an entrance of about 20 kilometers in width, guarded by the modern fortifications erected there by the American forces.

These fortifications form a complex and formidable coast defense system with forts located on the islands of Corregidor, Caballo, Carabao and Fraile; all placed strategically at the mouth of the bay. Corregidor is the central point of the system. It is an islet six kilometers in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width with the highest point about 200 meters above the level of the sea.

Its hills are bristling with 12-and 16-inch coast defense guns, while nests of anti-aircraft batteries are also scattered throughout the island, connected with each other by underground passages. Ample stores of food, ammunition and fuel, as well as a hospital, are located in the caves deep under the surface of the earth. At the top of the hill dominating the island are the barracks, a golf course and a drill ground for the soldiers.

As the Cavite naval base is quite inadequate to serve the entire U.S. Pacific Fleet, the main force of the American navy must seek bases elsewhere. Thus, when the Japanese launched their blitzkrieg drive against the Philippines, the American Fleet would have been unable to proceed to the relief of the island.

In the face of such skill as the Japanese, who are conducting their military operations with such great efficiency, Japan bids fair to gain control of the islands during the first phases of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TSUCHI (Earth)

1910

By TAKASHI NAGATSUKA

This is a novel that describes the life of the poor farmers living on the banks of the Tone River (near Tokyo). Its principal characters are Kanji, who finds employment at a reclamation project along the river while keeping up his farm and his wife O-shina, who helps provide for this needy family's wants by selling konnyaku (a Japanese diet article made of arum not); their daughter O-tsugi; and her younger brother Yokichi. Besides these, an old man called Uhei—the widower of O-shina's deceased mother—and others play more or less important roles.

To Kanji's family, eking out a hand-to-mouth existence, children were the greatest burden. When O-shina, with the fifteen-year old O-tsugi and Yokichi, aged three, on her hands, conceived the third child, she felt that no additional burden could possibly be borne, and attempted self-abortion by a most outrageous method. As a consequence she was overtaken with illness, and after being confined to bed for a long time, she even, with the approach of winter lost her life. Kanji, at her funeral, was unable to provide any refreshments other than to relatives. The people of the village came to offer their condolences, with two sen each as monetary offering to the departed spirit, and returned forthwith to their homes.

Life Surviving Members

Soon afterwards spring began to stir, in the air and in the earth. Small of build but the hard-working sort, Kanji vigorously dug up the soil. His daughter O-tsugi broke the sod into fine particles. Little Yokichi played alone on the footpath. . . . This was the kind of life which the three surviving members of the family led.

Kanji was meanwhile reprimanded by the police for stealing stubs of fallen oak trees from the reclaimed lands. Unable, nevertheless, to give up this thievery which resulted from extreme poverty after O-shina's earnings had ceased upon her death, he would rob his neighbor's vegetable patches of pumpkins and sweet potatoes and feed them to his children. In the end he was taken to the police station on the ground that he was a corn thief. However, through the help of his landlord living next door to his farmhouse, Kanji was at length released.

While these things were happening spring had re-visited the place a number of times and his daughter had fully reached maturity. Somehow her figure came to take on an added beauty as she worked in the fields, her head wrapped in a towel. In her Kanji saw the image of his dead wife O-shina. Even when she came of marriageable age she was not permitted to associate with the boys and girls of the village. When young men of the place tried to get acquainted with her Kanji would feel a violent sense of jealousy. As she went to see the merry Bon festival dance, her father's eyes, gleaming with morbid affection, followed her constantly.

Again the new year came and went a number of times. Yet, however industriously the hard-working Kanji toiled, the life of this family did not become any the easier. Every year his returns, after deducting charges for fertilizer and repair of farm tools, amounted to no more than a pittance. One autumn the rain fell continuously and the flood-waters that spilled over the embankment covered with pebbles the farmland he had cultivated at such great pains. In the midst of this adversity Kanji's father-in-law Uhei, now grown old and infirm—he was 80—became ill and fell back upon him for support. A landed farmer with a small paddy field before he met with ruin, Uhei was not a diligent worker like Kanji, who had been brought up as a poor tenant farmer,

(Continued on Page 4)

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,372 | (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942 | Price 8 Sen

BATU ANAM IS TAKEN AS CONQUERING UNITS POURING INTO JOHORE

WAR IS CHIEF THEME AT SPECIAL SESSION OF BRITAIN'S CABINET

Leaders to Hear Detailed Report by Churchill on Washington Visit Results

WILL DISCUSS SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Likely to Blame Defeat on Subordinates—New Ministers Unknown

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—The emergency session of the British Cabinet is chiefly concerned with the war in East Asia and its derogatory effect on military administration and political structure of the Home Government, it was reported here by a London correspondent of the Degens Nyhoter today.

The correspondent added that, the discussions will converge on four salient points dealing with the political control of the munitions industry; more effective cooperation with the Dominions in the war effort, revitalization of the War Cabinet by a general shake-up, and a determination of direct responsibility for the prosecution of the war by the War Cabinet and extra-Cabinet ministries.

The British Cabinet has been summoned to a special session in order to receive detailed reports of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the United States, it was learned here from London today.

It was additionally disclosed that questions followed regarding the Greater East Asia War, with the fate of Singapore as the main problem, said the report.

Strong opinion is forming in reliable quarters that due to the absence of a competent successor to Mr. Churchill, claimants for a renovation of the British Government temporarily will remain satisfied with the rehabilitation of various Ministries in the British Cabinet, the report stated.

The same quarters reportedly added that, Mr. Churchill will in all probability shift the war plight blame to his subordinates, and request a vote of confidence by Parliament following the reconstruction of his Cabinet.

The future personnel of the Cabinet is still a mystery, although the end of Mr. Duff-Cooper, former Cabinet representative to East Asia is considered-ed certain but with the position of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Munitions, is not dangerous, the dispatch surmised.

L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, is rapidly losing popularity in India and coupling this with increasing tension in India, it is surmised that this office will also witness changes.

Rumors are current that Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, will receive appointment on the realligned War Cabinet, but whether he is to succeed Mr. Amery or secure membership without portfolio, is not indicated.

The dispatch concluded that certain quarters believe Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, will be designated new Ambassador to the United States, while Lord Halifax, present Ambassador to the United States, will succeed to the India post.

Australia or India?

Now that nearly 90 per cent of British Malaya is in the hands of the Japanese forces with the rest, inclusive of Singapore, being doomed to fall at any moment, the most important question for Britain now is which to protect with utmost effort, —Australia or India?—comments Kei Ito, noted publicist, in the Miyako.

Announcing the day has come for proud Britain to put up its last struggle to maintain its influence in East Asia, Mr. Ito remarks substantially as follows:

"I think it of some interest to consider whither Britain will direct its efforts after the fall of Singapore, which is now merely a question of time. Will it be India, Australia or Burma?

"It is plain that Australia will persist in its being supported by more British troops brought over from the home country. If this is unacceptable, the dominion will probably threaten

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANCO, BROTHER CONFER

Envoy to Portugal Arrives at Madrid By Sudden Order

Domei

MADRID, January 18.—Obeying a sudden order, Nicolas Franco, Ambassador to Portugal, arrived here yesterday and immediately embarked on a lengthy conference with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, President and elder brother of the Ambassador, and later conferred with General Ramon Serrano Suner, Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was announced.

The Ambassador is said to have revealed Portugal's true attitude regarding the Timor question and discussed future Spanish policies veering toward a military alliance with Portugal.

Imperial Wine Drunk to Success

These Japanese pilots are about to leave from a certain base for a grand aerial assault on Singapore. Just before taking off, they were given a cup of Japanese sake, graciously presented them by His Majesty the Emperor. (Censored by the War Ministry)

ARGENTINA STUDYING RELATION WITH AXIS

Guinazu Given Wide Latitude By Government—No Official Comment Possible

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Since Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister, has gone to Rio de Janeiro with a wide allowance of personal discretion to discuss South American relationships with the Axis Powers, the Home Government is in the midst of consultations on the same subject, it can offer no official statement at the moment, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, Vice-President, declared today, to an interviewing Associated Press correspondent.

Dr. Castillo continued however, "Should Argentina refuse to declare outright war with the Axis forces, it will in no way effect its Government's readiness to cooperate in a positive defense of the American Continent."

Dr. Castillo emphasized, "If necessary, this Government is willing to restrict privileges of Axis nationals in this country, especially in their economic, communication and financial activities."

Dr. Castillo concluded that he is forced to remain noncommittal about the convoy problem, but intimated it is being considered by military authorities.

More Pressure Added

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 19.—The question as to whether the "responsible statesmen of the South American states will be successful in their efforts to keep up the natural interests of their peoples over the imperialism and pressure of President Roosevelt", is regarded by the Wilhelmstrasse as of greatest importance for the Rio Conference because it will decide the future as well as the national and economic independence of the South American states. It is believed here that the pressure at the Rio Conference exerted by America has reached its climax. Over the week-end, Sumner Welles once again has put into operation the entire propaganda machine at his disposal. Once again, he tried to put those South American statesmen under pressure who were not willing to accept the U.S. demands since they believed them to be contrary to the interests of their own peoples.

In order to enforce their will the U.S. delegation threatened to refuse the South American states deliveries of raw materials for armament purposes hinting, moreover, to resort if necessary, to additional reprisals such as financial pressure and even the possibility of military demonstrations.

The Rio Conference, one day, will go down in history as the milestone in the dispute between the sovereign South American states and the imperialism of President Roosevelt, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse stressed, adding that, later on, the world would also speak of the courageous fight of the statesmen of the South American states at the Rio Conference.

Franco Inspects Colonies

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, has been carrying out an inspection tour of the Canary Islands and Spanish territory in West Africa, presumably in anticipation of a British and American attack on the Spanish possessions, it was reported here from Madrid today.

Fuehrer Eulogizes General Reichenau In Order of Day

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—In an order of the day, Chancellor Adolf Hitler eulogized the achievements of the late Field-Marshal, General Walter von Reichenau, first commander entrusted with the entire mechanized and motorized army during the Polish campaign, the High Command announced today. The late Field-Marshal was called a "Standard bearer of the new era" who, "imbued the new army with the sterling military virtues of the past." The Fuehrer continued that, "The late General von Reichenau often fought at the head of his army in the thick of battle," and concluded in ringing praise, The name of the Marshal will live forever in the history of the German people and its armed forces."

U.S. TO HAVE MORE SHIPS

672 New Merchant Vessels to Be Constructed by 1943

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The United States Maritime Commission has announced that contracts already have been issued for the construction of 672 new merchant vessels by 1943, it was reported here from Washington today.

It was revealed that $1,100,000,000 have been appropriated for the program and it was surmised that the merchant fleet will comprise 8,600,000 tons by the end of 1942, while at the end of 1943 the United States maritime strength will total 19,000,000 tons, the report concluded.

FIBER GOODS SALES UNDER TICKET BASIS

Purchase of Wool, Cotton Materials Limited in Japan Proper By New Wartime Move

In order to conserve the supply of cotton and wool, which are obtained from foreign countries, in preparing for prolonged warfare, the Government has decided to adopt a new system of restricting the purchase of clothings, clothing materials and furnishings made of such fibers beginning February 1. The so-called point system has been adopted, and in cities, each person will be permitted to purchase such necessities up to 100 points and in rural districts up to 80 points annually. In the meanwhile, the retail sales of such necessities have been prohibited from January 20 to 31.

Practically all clothing, furnishings and other necessities made of cotton and wool, silk, rayon and other fibers come under the new system. All textiles, kimono, western suits, suitings, Chosen dresses, working suits, underwear, sports clothes, neckties, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, towels, tenugui, futon, futon covers, blankets, sheets, furoshiki, obi, sewing threads, knitting yarns and other come under the new restriction.

One suit of Western clothes counts as 50 points, an overcoat, 50 points, one kimono, 48 points, one obi, 30 points, one shirt, 12 points, one pajama, 40 points, one pair of gloves 5 points, on pair of stockings or seoks 2 points, one hand-

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS HURL BACK FIERCE SOVIET DRIVE

Feodosia Recaptured in Bitter Battle—Many Captives and War Materials Claimed

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—German and Rumanian troops, in cooperation with German air force units, have hurled back Soviet forces, which had landed in the Crimea and have recaptured Feodosia after several days of fierce fighting, the High Command announced today.

German forces captured 4,300 Soviet prisoners, 73 tanks, 77 guns, as well as numerous other war equipment, in the battle, the communique said.

Heavy fighting was said to be raging in the Donetz Basin where strong Soviet forces reportedly are attacking.

In the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, German infantry and tank units on January 17 and 18 smashed repeated Soviet attacks, annihilating 430 Soviet troops and capturing 140 prisoners, as well as 33 guns, 23 trench mortars, 45 machine guns and numerous other war materials, the communique said.

The Luftwaffe yesterday damaged a large merchant vessel in the Arctic Ocean off Murmansk.

Other German aircraft were said to have bombed harbor facilities on the English southwest coast, as well as ammunition depots on the Shetland Islands.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique said German and Italian forces yesterday carried out successful scouting operations, capturing a number of British prisoners.

German fighter and bomber planes were said to have attacked British harbor facilities and airdromes on the Cyrenaica Coast and to have damaged several large merchant ships of a British convoy in the Gulf of Sidra.

British Destroyer Sunk Again

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—The loss of Vimiera, 1,100 ton British destroyer was admitted last night by the British

(Continued on Page 2)

Buti Reaches Paris

Domei

PARIS, January 19.—Gino Buti, Italian Ambassador to France, arrived in Paris today. He was warmly welcomed at the station by a number of high German officials, including General von Stuelnagel, German military commander in France. He was also greeted by Mr. Orlandini, Italian consul-general, at the local station.

'Virtue, Instead of Power,' to Be Utilized By Governor-General Isogai at Hongkong

"It is not power but virtue that is most needed for the satisfactory administration of the occupied districts," stressed Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, newly-appointed Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area, in an interview with an Asahi reporter.

To build up the erstwhile Crown Colony of Hongkong, a former base of

Will Offer Best

Lieut.-General Isogai

British exploitation in East Asia, as new Japanese territory for Asiatic races, the inhabitants must be led to realize the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the lieutenant-general declared.

There will be no alternative for Japan but to rule the Chinese mass there with virtue instead of power, he continued, adding:

"The important role that new-born Hongkong is to play in the construction of the projected East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere consists in the fact that it is a key point connecting the continent with the southern regions. By fulfilling this important mission, prosperity will be brought not only to Hongkong but also to the people in the continent and the southern regions. The problems of currencies as well as shipping, too, require immediate solution. Assuming the important post of the first Governor-General of Hongkong I intend to do my best to conform with His Majesty the Emperor's commands."

Purely Military

Domei

The newly established Government-General of Hongkong, quite different from those in Chosen and Taiwan, is purely military in scope and will deal with matters relative to defense and military administration of the occupied area.

Simultaneously with his appointment as the Governor-General, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai was placed again on the active service in view of the nature of the Government-General.

Born in Tokyo in 1883, General Isogai graduated from the Military Staff College and served successively as an attache in China, a staff officer of an army division, that of the Army General Staff Office, chief of staff of an army division, a section chief of the Department of Military Education, the same of the War Office and a divisional director of the Army General Staff Office.

In 1935, he was appointed the military attache to the Japanese Embassy in China and the following year as the director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office under War Minister General Hsiaichi Terauchi. In the early part of the China Affair, General Isogai rendered distinguished services on the North China front, for which he was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite recently. In June, 1938, he was appointed the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army under General Kenkichi Ueda and returned home in September, 1939, after the Nomonhan Incident.

He was often mentioned as a strong candidate for the post of the War Minister and the Ambassador to China.

Dill Arrives in Ottawa

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—General Sir John Dill, former Chief of the British General Staff, has arrived in Ottawa, Canada, it was reported here from Washington today. Sir John will confer with William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, Colonel James Layton Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, and other leaders of the Canadian armed forces, presumably on the latest phases of the war, the report said.

PACT FORCE LIKELY ON SINGAPORE FALL

War Initiative Seen in Axis Hands—Broad Scope of Treaty Noted

Asahi Service

BERLIN, January 19.—The opportunity for the actual enforcement of the military agreement just concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy will come immediately after the fall of Singapore, it is believed here. The significance of the military agreement is regarded very important because of the present condition of the world war.

The three-Power military agreement was signed at 12:30 p.m. and it was formally announced by the German authorities at 8 p.m. Sunday. The conclusion of the agreement clearly indicated that the initiative in the present war is completely in the hands of the Axis Powers, as the United States and the British Empire are in consternation over defeats in East Asia and the three Axis Powers have now formulated their new structure by establishing a basis for their joint operations.

The American navy and army seem to have already lost their fighting spirit with the increasing threat on Java, Sumatra and Australia, following the recent Japanese operations against Borneo and Celebes. Even though they might still have fighting spirit there is now no way for helping them.

Under such conditions, the United States and the British Empire are expected, as the result of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Washington, to give major attention to the European war. Thus, is not difficult to imagine that such situation was fully considered in concluding the three Power military agreement and the Axis nations are prepared for any new operations by the United States and Great Britain.

At any rate, it is believed that by the signing of the military agreement, the three Powers will help one another whatever development might appear either in Europe or East Asia. Thus, it is believed that the actual effect of the agreement will become evident just when Singapore falls or immediately after.

Gemas, Outer Gate for Singapore, Pierced By Japanese

MALAYA NOW DOOMED

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN MALAYA, January 19.—Breaking through Gemas, strategic outer gate to Singapore on the Negri Sembilan-Johore border, Japanese forces plunged eastward along the trunk line to capture the town of Batu Anam, eight miles east of Gemas, early yesterday morning.

The fall of Gemas has spelled the doom of the entire Malay Peninsula as Japanese troops surged into Johore State last Friday after routing the Australian Eighth Division, which put up stiff resistance along approximately 19 miles of winding British defense lines incorporating natural obstacles found in the Malaya jungles and gum forests.

At dusk, last Wednesday, Japanese troops were temporarily halted seven miles west of Gemas when a steel bridge was damaged immediately in front of them by a heavy charge of dynamite planted by the enemy. Japanese engineer corps, however, crept forward and succeeded in repairing the bridge in the face of enemy fire, thus paving the way for Japanese tank units which thundered across to crush enemy resistance.

War Supplies Promised

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—In the interest of Australian air forces already at the Malay front, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, has notified Singapore military authorities that he would immediately dispatch increased supplies of war planes and armaments, it was learned here from Melbourne today.

Burma Premier Arrested

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—According to an official announcement in London the Burmese Premier U. Saw was arrested because, as he allegedly admitted, he had been in contact with Japanese authorities ever since the outbreak of the war between Japan and Great Britain.

This official London announcement is remarkable for the fact that it does not contain any indication as to the Premier's present whereabouts nor mention where he was arrested. Premier Saw, in October 1941, went from Rangoon to London after he had been informed by the competent quarters in London that nothing would be done against his stay in the British capital. According to reports he had proposed to the London Government to grant Burma the status of a dominion in

(Continued on Page 2)

ATTACK ON FERNANDO PO IRES GERMAN SPOKESMAN

Wilhelmstrasse Indignant Over British Assault on Spanish Possession

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Questioned by foreign press representatives about the German attitude with regard to the British assault on Fernando Po Island, Spanish possession in Africa, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today that the German standpoint is identical with that of the Spanish press.

The German public, he added, fully is sharing the indignation and wrath of the Spanish papers.

Singapore, Gibraltar of East Asia

Intensive Fortifications Pointed at Japan—Restrictions and Pressure Put on Japanese There Who Suffer Many Indignities

By Tomoaki Ito
South Seas Economic Experimental Bureau

I

Defenses on Malay Peninsula and the island of Singapore had been strengthened beyond actual need ever since the outbreak of the war between Germany and England.

With the signing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance the English spokesman had declared, "Japan and England are the two eyes on the face of the globe. If happily the two eyes manage to see the same things together, what a bright and pleasant world this would be!"

To give the lie to these words, the British immediately began to devote all their energies to the fortifying of Singapore, and after the outbreak of the China affair and the signing of the anti-Comintern pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, its hostile attitude could no longer be doubted, as evidenced by negotiations with America and by its efforts to aid the Chiang regime.

Taking advantage of the advance of Japan into French Indo-China, England began to spread malicious propaganda about the menace to the Southern seas, and Foreign Vice-Minister Butler of England had the effrontery to declare to Ambassador Shigemitsu: "If Japaan should invade the British colonies there, it is unavoidable if Britain take steps to defend its own."

It is beyond doubt now that far from being on the defensive, England was actually preparing to launch an offensive against Japan.

Taking it for granted that America would cooperate, its attitude toward Japan became distinctly aggressive.

The work on the fortifications of Singapore began in 1923. After an expenditure of $1,090,000,000 and hard work lasting for 15 years, the Singapore Naval Base was completed on February 14, 1938.

The base is popularly known as the Seletar Naval Base, and fronts the eastern half of the Straits of Johore, on the north side of the island. It has a huge floating dock and a graving dock known as the King George VI Graving Dock. The airfields are situated near the mouths of the Sembawan and Seletar rivers, and face the narrow Straits of Johore.

The naval base measures from a mile and a half to three miles in breadth, and from 14 to 22 miles in length. The depth of the water is 11 fathoms, the range in tidal-flow is very low, and the danger from hurricanes or typhoons is practically nil. All in all, it is an ideal port for the harboring of a complete fleet.

Whole Island Fortified

The naval base is 14 miles from the city of Singapore on the south side of the island, and its entrance is protected by the islands of Pulau Tekong and Pulau Ubin. Reputedly, the base is invulnerable from all attack.

When Singapore became the pivot of the ABCD system of encirclement, the base alone was felt to be insufficient and the whole island began to be fortified in readiness for the projected offensive against Japan.

The peace-time strength of 7,000 was increased by 25,000 in Singapore and 15,000 on the Thai-Malay border. Recently, new reinforcements were added raising the total number to 100,000.

Of this number, Indian troops comprised 70,000, Malay troops 10,000, and the remaining 20,000 consisted of English and Australian troops. This large army was backed by a military airfield second to none in the world, and by the U.S., Australian and Dutch allied troops, together with the Allied fleet of the ABCD countries. If any army had a right to feel confident of victory it was certainly the British army in Singapore.

Meanwhile, the clouds of war had been gathering over the western Pacific since November, and to frustrate any panic in Singapore the British authorities followed a policy of reassuring the public through the medium of the radio and the newspaper. When troops were reenforced, and new fighting-planes, tanks, and armored cars were added, the occasions were boosted sky-high till not a single civilian remained who did not know all about it. In addition, barbed wire entanglements were conspicuously arranged, so as to catch the public eye, on various points along the coast, at street corners, and round important public buildings. Pill boxes were erected and sand-bags piled high where everyone could see them, and out at sea, mines were sunk to the accompaniment, metaphorically, of brass trumpets.

It was practically made compulsory for civilians to join the volunteer corps. The office hours of Europeans were restricted to the forenoon, and during the afternoon they were given various military duties by the military authorities. The training of civilian defense organizations was also rigidly enforced.

As a matter of fact over and above the needs of propaganda, enormous quantities of war supplies were piled sky-high at the R.A.F. and naval bases, and a considerable number of Asiatic servants and coolies were employed at these places. From last year, many U.S. military officers had been employed as military instructors and supervisors of the assembling of airplane parts, and had been frantically speeding up the preparations for war.

From December, the aggressiveness of the British became so bare-faced that there was no mistaking their purpose. All ships in the China Seas were ordered to assemble at Singapore, and the naval base, hitherto innocent of battleships, was filled to overflowing with a huge armada, with the 35,000 ton battleship H.M.S. Prince of Wales as its flagship.

On December 8, following the outbreak of war between Japan and the U.S. the British forces in Singapore at once launched into hostilities against Japan.

Rigid Control Enforced

Singapore was placed under rigid martial control, and all telegraphs, newspapers, magazines, etc. were rigidly censored.

Civilian mail was also strictly censored, and for this purpose more than 50 censors belonging to more than 50 different nationalities were employed at the Central Post Office in Singapore. The sending of photographs, post-cards, and Christmas greetings were permitted only to special personages. Newspapers could be sent overseas only through the medium of their offices, and if people wanted to send Christmas cards overseas, they could only do so through the agency of special printing houses designated for the purpose.

Newspapers and magazines from Japan took more than a month after their arrival at the post office to reach their proper destinations.

All passengers, incoming and outgoing, were given the most stringent ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

WAKE ISLE SEIZURE BY NAVY DESCRIBED

Fierce Resistance Offered by Americans as Japanese Landing Party Reach Shore

A detailed description of the desperate fighting which culminated in the capture of Wake Island by an Imperial naval detachment on December 23 was given by a member of the press corps of the naval force now staying on the island.

His narrative follows: "The command was issued at last for the capture of the island, an American base in the Pacific. It was the day which I cannot disclose here. We left our base escorted by a certain number of warships. The sea was rough and our boats were played with by surging billows. Besides it was pitch dark.

"On the night of December 22 we came in sight of the Island of Wake, our military objective. The sea was still raging, the wind blowing at a velocity of 13 meters. The landing operation was difficult to say the least.

"At the command 'Storm the shore' boats filled with death-defying men rushed toward the shore. At last we succeeded in approaching the seashore. It was 12:58 a.m., December 23.

"As soon as we approached the shore, we were exposed to the enemy's 150 inch searchlight and crossfire. An enemy shell hit the bridge of a certain ship, killing several sailors. Our sailors plunged into the sea and rushed toward the shore along the southern coast of the island, in defiance of raining machine gun bullets. And finally a batch of brave sailors secured a landing foothold. A signal of success was given to the ships in the offing.

"The foothold secured paved the way for the landing of succeeding parties. But fierce fighting ensued for six long hours. Our sailors crawled low on the sand, seeking for an opportunity to charge. When we approached the enemy's main fortress, dawn began to break. And the fortress could be seen dimly. We closed on it. The enemy started firing, one of the bullets hitting our commander in his forehead. Another officer took the command. While a frontal attack was in full swing, a gallant charge was carried out by a batch of sailors from the rear of the fortress, forcing the enemy to flee in disorder. And finally our naval ensign was hoisted high over the fortress.

"Before the capture of the fortress another naval unit effected a landing on the shore of the southeastern coast of the island. There they found a small size motorcar approaching, and ordered, 'halt.' Two officers in the car were no other persons than Commander S. M. Cunningham, chief of the garrison and another high officer. The enemy commander was the first one to hoist a white flag. The captured commander accompanied by the commander of our force approached the enemy's first line and ordered their surrender to the Japanese force.

"Besides enemy prisoners, numbering 1,600 large number of guns of every description and ammunition were taken by our forces on the occupation of the land.

War Is Chief Theme At Special Session Of Britain's Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

with its expressed intention of becoming independent of British control.

"Britain, under such circumstances, will ask the United States to do something for Australia, to which the States will not be able to agree, for the country will be fully occupied with its own defense. To all appearances, vast Australia will be left to its own fate. This seems to be the inevitable step for Britain. The United States, on the other hand, will not take this state of affair much to heart, because the American capital invested in Australia is only one per cent of the whole foreign capital in that country.

"Britain, then, will most likely try to maintain India and Burma. Apart from the strategic importance of India, which needs no stressing, there are many economic reasons which oblige Britain to keep India at all costs. For instance, after the rubber of Malaya becomes unobtainable, Britain will have to look forward to the rubber production in Ceylon and Nigeria.

"There are many rich Chinese merchants living in Malaya, among whom the name of Chen Kia-kang is most noted. These merchants who used to largely bear the war expenditures of the Chungking regime, are now unable to engage in their old aids to Chiang Kai-shek.

"Under these circumstances, it is only natural that the Churchill administration in Britain, as now reported, should consider a change in set-up. I am sure that the general opinion is rather favoring the retirement of Churchill himself, which, however, cannot be realized in view of the absence in all England of anyone suited to replace the present Prime Minister. Looking over the other personages in Government circles, there is none to whom the wartime State affairs may be reliably entrusted.

"The reported conference of American Foreign Ministers will not prove any more effective than Chiang Kai-shek's declaration of war. We need not be much concerned over the outcome. In conclusion, as to the trend of the British territories in Africa, it will be a source of much worry to the motherland which so far has simply lorded it over the whole area under its influence."

Commissar Letkov Dies

Domei

ANKARA, January 18.—Andrei Letkov, Commissar of the Soviet Union Electric Industry, passed away today, it was reported here today from Kuibishev.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, January 20

ASAHI—Installation of Governor-General of Hongkong; Enforcement of Clothing Rationing System

NICHI NICHI—Axis Offensive Becomes Stronger; Enforcement of Point System for Clothing

CHUGAI SHOGYO—New Military Agreement Among Japan, Germany and Italy; Clothing Rationing System

MIYAKO—Strengthened Further; Aim of New Control

Installation of Governor-General of Hongkong

ASAHI

The Government-General of occupied area was established in Hongkong, the first British territory which fell into the hands of the Imperial forces on December 25. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai as its first Governor-General must be said quite pertinent in view of the importance of the colony.

With not only a long career as a military attache in China, General Isogai also has had rich experiences in the military administration in the War Office. Following the outbreak of the China affair, he rendered distinguished services on various fronts in North China and later held the post of the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. By the installation of General Isogai it must be said that the right man has been put in the right place. As the first organ symbolizing a powerful step toward the realization of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the significance of its establishment is also great.

Hongkong, which was seized by the British forcibly from China, had been utilized for the past century as the base of British domination in China. Particularly, following the outbreak of the China affair, it had been the base of operations for aid-Chungking policy of Britain and the United States and the shipping center of materials designed to obstruct the accomplishment of the China affair. As Hongkong has fallen into the Japanese hands, over one million and a half inhabitants of the island, including financial leaders, have awakened from illusions and pledged their collaboration with Japan under the guidance of the Imperial forces. Thus, a new start has been made by Hongkong.

Brought under Japanese occupation, Hongkong has undergone a complete transformation. As the shortest way connecting the South Seas with the Chinese continent, its importance will increase further in the future.

Enforcement of Clothing Rationing System

The Government has decided on detailed control regulations for fiber goods and the rationing ticket system will be put into effect formally from February 1. It is only proper to control the consumption of daily necessaries under the wartime toward the direction demanded by the national policy. As to the manufacturing and distribution of fiber goods, a new system had been under preparation since last fall. As the importation of raw materials has been stopped completely, excepting staple fiber and silk produced in this country, the wholesale control has become necessary.

As the result of the new system, the control company is to supply necessary goods to retailers, thereby forcing the existing wholesalers to abandon their business. From the standpoint of consumers, a ticket will be issued to each person covering consumption of one year and such a phenomenon where the rich can purchase freely will disappear in the future.

Since the new system forms one of important conditions for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, sacrifices on the part of producers, distributors and consumers must be endured in order to cooperate with the national policy.

Axis Offensive Becomes Strong

NICHI NICHI

The newly concluded Japanese-German-Italian military agreement will mark a new epoch for the successful conclusion of the war against the United States and Britain and the movement for the realization of the new world order. With the conclusion of the new agreement which formulates the guiding principle of strategy, the unity of the three nations forging ahead for the accomplishment of the war objective has been made closer than ever. When their plans are put into practise one by one, the decline of the Anglo-American cause will further be accelerated.

In East Asia, as the result of glorious victories being attained by the Imperial forces, the American and British bases of imperialistic invasion for the past century or two have been crumbling down one by one and the remaining territories and waters will soon be brought under complete Japanese domination. The German-Italian military operations have also been overwhelming the enemy on the European continent.

The establishment of lasting peace and welfare of mankind by the realization of a new order as their final aim, the Axis Powers have been fighting against the Anglo-American forces. Under this situation the positions of the so-called third nations have become extremely precarious. Although it is up to them to decided on their attitudes, a brilliant future is promised them only when they participate in the new order movement of Japan, Germany and Italy. We believe it is hardly necessary to explain the reasons in detail here, as the main issue of the war has already been decided.

We wish to felicitate the conclusion of the new agreement as powerful collaboration of their strategy will undoubtedly expedite the birth of a new era. With this in mind, the people must willingly cooperate with the national policy.

Enforcement of Point System of Clothing

The regulations for distribution and consumption of fiber goods have been promulgated today. The new rationing system is based on the so-called "point" system. Although it is the first attempt in this country, a similar system has been in force in Germany since outbreak of the European War.

According to the new system, dividing the country into the urban and rural districts, 100 and 80 points are to be allowed respectively. This system should have been enforced long before in a country like ours where fiber materials are rather scarce. With the enforcment of the new rationing system, the ticket system in this country has become quite thorough and rational. Since ample preparations have already been made before the enforcement of the new regulations, we believe it will function satisfactorily. The people must render their full collaboration.

New Military Agreement Among Japan, Germany and Italy

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The new military agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy has formulated the principle of guidance of strategy for the accomplishment of their common aim and is nothing but the further strengthening of the agreement signed on December 11 last year concerning the conclusion of no separate peace and collaboration for the realization of the new world order.

For the successful conclusion of the war against the United States and Britain, Japan, Germany and Italy must co-operate on every possible point. Politically, economically, diplomatically and militarily, it is quite natural for them to collaborate for the guidance of strategy. The establishment of unified strategy throughout Asia and Europe can be said an urgent necessity. With the fall of Singapore imminent now, the reason for indispensability of common strategy among the three Powers hardly needs explanation.

In addition to the need for guidance of common strategy, the task of establishing the new order has been left to the three nations. Since war and construction are inseparably related, closer collaboration is naturally necessary. The establishment of the new order in East Asia must be carried out in parallel with that in Europe. We are not trying to reject the White people with prejudice as Anglo-American propaganda against this country points out, but, instead, we are endeavoring to accomplish our ideal in collaboration with those countries entertaining the common aim. Thus the Japan-Germany-Italy military agreement was formulated.

Clothing Rationing System

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to enforce the rationing system for the consumption of clothing under the provisions of Article 8 of the National General Mobilization Law. The departmental decree to that effect was put into force today and the rationing system will be enforced as from February 1. The objective of the new system is to economize on fiber raw materials and the ensuring of minimum supply necessary for the national livelihood.

It is earnestly hoped of the authorities concerned that they will exercise utmost caution in the enforcement of the ticket system as it will seriously affect the producers and distributors. Firstly, it is necessary to plan smooth distribution of textiles; secondly, proper measures must be taken in order not to over-encourage the consumption of silk textiles which will be quite contrary to the increase of savings and absorption of floating purchasing power; and thirdly, proper measures must be taken for the ensuring of livelihood of distributors.

Strengthened Further

MIYAKO

It was announced by the Imperial Headquarters that a military agreement was signed in Berlin among Japan, Germany and Italy on January 18. According to the announcement, the agreement has decided the principle of strategy of the three Powers against their common enemy. Needless to say, the common enemy of the three nations at this stage are the United States and Britain and the principle of joint strategy against them has been decided by the said agreement.

In other words, the basic agreement recently made among the three Powers concerning joint military action against the United States and Britain, conclusion of no separate peace and collaboration for the establishment of a new world order has been put into more concrete and firm terms by the new pact signed in Berlin. While the joint defense strategy against the Axis nations of the Roosevelt-Churchill collaboration has been crumbling before the swift operations of the Imperial Forces in East Asia, the new military agreement connecting East Asia with Europe has been concluded.

Aim of New Control

Under the provisions of the commodity control regulations, the Government has promulgated and put into effect the textile consumption rationing system, thus placing the consumption of clothing, materials and accessories on a rationing ticket system. This has been anticipated ever since the mobilization plan for daily necessaries was decided upon and is a pertinent measure for the ensuring of national livelihood in wartime.

Among various advantages resulting from the textile consumption regulations, the most outstanding ones are firstly, the fact that planned production is made possible, secondly, the rationalization of distribution system will be expedited and thirdly, voluntary regulation will be possible in family life under wartime. What can be said in any rationing system is that the restriction of consumption means the ensuring of consumption. Needless to say, we must refrain from arbitrary consumption to which we have been accustomed in times of peace.

GERMANS HURL BACK FIERCE SOVIET DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

Admiralty, it was reported here today from London.

Thus far the loss of three other ships of the same type, "Wakeful", "Whitley", and "Valentine" already have been admitted by the British Admiralty, said the report.

Landing at Tripoli Denied

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Rumors of a British landing at Tripoli, Libya, spread by British and American propaganda organs, have been branded by authoritative circles here as false reports intended to influence the Central and South American delegates at the Pan-American Conference now being held at Rio de Janeiro, it was reported today.

Fascist Planes Active

Domei

ROME, January 19.—Italian aircraft yesterday dispersed British scouting units in western Cyrenaica, Libya, and effectively bombed and straffed British motor columns and supply centers, the High Command announced today.

German aircraft yesterday continued attacks against the British naval and air base on Malta, the communique said.

British airplanes were admitted to have raided Augusta and Syracuse, Sicily, causing some fires, but no casualties.

Successes Reported

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 19.—The recapture of Feodosia on the southern tip of the Crimean Peninsula by German and Rumanian troops who took 4,600 prisoners and seized a large number of tanks as well as other heavy and light war material was announced by competent German quarters on Monday afternoon. Numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed by the German defenders with very heavy losses in the Donetz Basin. Fighting is still in progress at this front. In the central and northern sectors the Soviets continued their attacks suffering likewise very heavy losses.

Railway communications between Moscow and Leningrad are still interrupted by German troops and will remain so as a consequence of the siege of Leningrad. This was stated by competent German quarters in reply to a British assertion to the effect that food transport by rail from Moscow to Leningrad were again possible.

Imperial Army Unit Aboard Transport Ship Praised by Navy Men for Marvelous Feats

"Well done, soldiers," was the praise which Navy men did not spare for the feat of an Army unit aboard a transport which was cooperating with the Imperial Naval Forces against the enemy's possible guerilla attacks from under water as well as from the air, reports a correspondent from an undisclosed base.

The Army unit protected the transport plying between a base and the first line, by shooting down enemy planes swooping down upon the ship and sometimes machine-gunning, with accurate marksmanship, rushing torpedoes before they hit the transport, continues the correspondent.

The most marvelous feat, however, was demonstrated to the world when recently, in the waters near the Philippines the unit discovered an enemy submarine periscope emerging from the waves about 200 meters ahead and immediately sent the enemy underwatercraft to the bottom with merciless and accurate firing, reports the correspondent, adding that another enemy submarine met the same fate at the hands of the unit soon after the sinking of the first submarine.

Thus, the Army forces are distinguishing themselves not only in the fight on the land but also on the sea in close collaboration with the naval forces, concluded the reporter.

WRITERS GATHER IN CHIBA TO REPORT FINDINGS

Literature, Arts Service Associations Formed to Serve Nation Through Culture

Literary men and artists of Chiba Prefecture inaugurated a movement for serving the country through culture when they assembled at the Chiba Educational Hall, January 18 at 12:30 p.m., to celebrate the successful formation of two new associations, the Literature Service Association and the Arts Service Association, says the Asahi.

The former was represented by Hiroshi Ueda, Shokyo Yoshiue, Hideo Kishida, Sota Kimura, Gohei Ishimura, Suenobu Yamaguchi and Mrs. Yamaguchi and others: the latter by Kyokko Machida, Takeo Terazaki, and many others.

The meeting opened with a speech by Mr. Ueda, which was followed by Ryuji Tamura of the Culture Department of the Rule Aid Society, and by the representatives of the several cultural societies in the prefecture. This was followed by reports on the progress of the two associations and plans were formed for their future activities.

Following the election of the president and officials of the associations, all the members joined in making a declaration that they were in duty bound to wage war on the materialism of the world, and solemnly swore to annihilate all vestige of American and British culture.

The meeting adjourned shortly after 2 p.m. after some of the members had made several speeches expressing their opinions on what had occurred.

The meeting proper was followed by a more informal gathering to commemorate the return from the China Front of several writers such as Juro Hibiya, Minoru Nakano, Hiroshi Muneta, Sadao Yasuda, and Ruji Tamura of the Culture Department of the Rule Aid Society, Sawamura of cinema critic, Imaizumi of art critic, and others.

Batu Anam Taken By Japanese Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

the British Empire and to let Burma participate in the Empire War Council as a compensation for Burma's war efforts.

The British Secretary for India, Amery, however, rejected all these Burmese requests. When the Premier shortly afterward proceeded to America in order to return to his country from there he bitterly complained about the treatment accorded him in London. Upon his arrival at New York, he was received by representatives of the British Embassy in Washington who prevented him from making further statements to the press. Since his arrival there neither the U.S. nor the British press has published anything regarding his activities in America. On January 3, he was seen in Lisbon together with his secretary where he had arrived only a few hours earlier from London. Thus it must be assumed that after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific Mr. Amery saw some reason in taking up negotiations again with the Premier of Burma summoning him again to London. About the outcome of these discussions, however, nothing was revealed in London. It can only be stated that shortly after his arrival in Lisbon he departed by plane to Cairo.

THAILAND RESOURCES AWAIT DEVELOPMENT

Only 20% Has Been Exploited Even by Greedy Britain, United States

Although Thailand has long been exploited by American and British capitalists, 80 per cent of its rich resources are not yet fully utilized and are awaiting for further development, says Takeo Miyahara, director of the Thai bureau of the Mitsui Bussan Company. Mr. Miyahara is well known both in Japan and Thailand as a person who has contributed to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand.

In an article describing the agricultural, mineral and forestry resources of Thailand, Mr. Miyahara indicated that rice, tin, rubber and teak are the representative products of that country. His article follows:

Half of Yield Exported

The annual amount of production of rice in Thailand amounts to 260,000,000 koku and half of the yield is exported. An amount of 7,000,000 koku of the best quality has been exported to Malaya and Singapore and supplied to the residents there. Rice produced in Thailand is, as is well known, exported to Japan also. Before the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Britishers had tried to check the rice export to Japan by every conceivable means. However, now that the situation has completely changed, Singapore, the outpost of the British exploitation policy, has been cut off from supplies. "Heaven's retribution is swift," says the article.

At present, the Thailanders are raising only one crop a year, but if adequate measures are applied, two crops a year are not impossible. The quality of Thai rice is very high as is proven by the fact that it took from first to fourth places in the World Rice Exhibition held in Canada last year.

The output of sugar is also abundant in Thailand. Formerly sugar was exported to Europe. However, as Thailanders are large consumers of sugar, they import 2,000,000 baht of sugar at present from Java in exchange for rice. A few years ago the Pibula Government established large factories in northern Thailand equipped with efficient sugar manufacturing machines imported from abroad and is now striving to increase the production of sugar. Its amount of production will suffice for exportation to other countries in the co-prosperity sphere.

Thai Cotton Abundant

The yield of cotton reaches 60,000 tons annually and 40,000 tons are exported. Together with India, Thailand has a long history of cotton cultivation. The soil as well as the climate is suited to the cultivation of cotton.

Teak is the most prominent product of Thailand. More than half of the annual output that amounts to 130,000 tons is exported. However, most of the teak industry is monopolized by British capital and only five per cent is produced by the management of the Forestry Bureau of the Government. In this sphere also the Anglo-Saxons have been monopolizing the interests and checking the teak production for the use of Asiatics.

The annual amount of rubber production is 55,000 tons. The export of rubber reaches ¥50,000,000 or 13 per cent of the whole amount of trade. This amount of production can be increased in the future, because the Britishers, fearing that the remarkable development of rubber production in Thailand might become a menace to the rubber industry of British Malaya, had concluded an agreement for production control to check the increase of rubber output.

The yield of tobacco amounts to 10,000 tons. In this sphere also most of the manufacture is monopolized by the American and British tobacco firms. One can expect a large development in the future because the Government is now striving to increase the output of tobacco.

Thai Treasure House

Rich deposits of tin and gold make Thailand the treasure house of mineral is also monopolized by the American resources. However, mineral industry is also monopolized by the American and British-capitalized firms and, moreover, the international agreement for the control of mineral production is checking the development of tin mining. The annual output of tin amounts to 18,500 tons. When Thailand will be freed from the yoke of American and British monopolies, a large development can safely be expected.

Thailand abounds in rich gold deposits. The method of mining being in an extremely crude condition, however, the annual output reaches only ¥500,000. The Thai Government is due to confiscate the gold production firm now managed by Frenchmen and to take measures to develop production.

Marine products of Thailand is also very promising. Because the fishing technique is primitive and industrialization is backward, the exports scarcely reach ¥5,000,000 at present.

As roughly surveyed above, most of the natural resources have hitherto been monopolized by Americans and Britishers and, moreover, the development of resources was being retarded. When this absurd and illegal condition is changed and the efficient technique of the Japanese is introduced, Thailand will yield the chief sources of supplies in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

FIBER GOODS SALES UNDER TICKET BASIS

(Continued From Page 1)

kerchief 1 point, one blanket 40 points, and so on.

In cases of wedding, child birth, or fire or flood damages, additional points will be granted. For instance, in the case of a wedding the bride will be allowed to purchase 500 points of clothing, and when a baby is born, 100 points will be given.

The transfer of tickets is prohibited, but within one family, the tickets may be used by any member. Also, on the purchase of bleached cotton cloth, stockings, socks, tabi, tenugui or towels, there is a limit to the total purchase in one year. That is to say, the total number of tabi and socks allowed one person is six pairs, and none will be allowed to purchase more.

The penal provisions for any violation of the regulations are very strict. Those who sell tickets shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than seven years or a fine of not more than ¥100,000.

As silk is a domestic product, the points for silk goods are reduced to one-fourth of those for cotton, woolen or rayon goods of the same kind. That is to say, it will be more profitable to purchase silk goods.

The new system will be enforced throughout Japan proper, but is not effective in Karafuto, Taiwan, Chosen, and Kwantung Leased Territory. But within Japan proper, one may use his tickets anywhere in the country in purchasing the required articles.

Believes Japanese Reports

The United States Government has lost the nation's confidence at least so far as war news is concerned, says a special Lisbon dispatch reaching a vernacular paper, adding that for accurate information the nation is depending on the Japanese broadcast directed to foreign countries. The U.S. Government has been trying to cover up their armed forces' successive defeats at the Japanese hands but proved unsuccessful, it is further reported.

Enoys Present Credentials

Domei

NANKING, January 19.—Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio, newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to Nanking, this morning proceeded to the National Government of China and presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei. Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, the new German Ambassador to the National Government, at noon today was also received by President Wang Ching-wei for the same purpose.

Von Brauchitsch Recovering

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 19.—Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, as became known on Monday, had to undergo an operation which could be carried out satisfactorily despite the serious heart troubles from which he was suffering during the past two months. Von Brauchitsch is already recovering but his convalescence may be long. The Fuehrer extended to the Field Marshal his best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Singapore Readied For War on Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

aminations, and those intending to sail from Singapore had to submit all manuscripts, photographs, albums, etc. several days before the boat was due to sail, and they never knew until the boat was actually moving if all the articles they had submitted had passed the official censor.

Those coming to Singapore for the first time from their countries were subjected to the same stringent process of censorship, and there is an instance of a Japanese youth who, coming to Singapore from Japan, was refused admittance, and had to return all the way he had come, simply because some of the impressions noted in his diary had displeased the censors. There is another instance of how the censors raked up a man's long-forgotten past through his letters, and even committed him to trial at the Singapore assizes.

The chief of the Singapore police had once lived in Japan, and knew the characteristics of the Japanese people. He could read and write Japanese, and even compose "waka" and "haiku." Some of the other officials had also visited Japan after the start of the China affair.

The exports and imports were most stringently controlled, and imports from countries outside the pound bloc were subjected to rigid censorship. One hundred varieties of articles were placed under import bans, and 300 varieties were subjected to import restrictions. Under this system, practically all goods from Japan could not be imported.

The bans and restrictions were changed almost daily, depending on conditions in the market, and to the Japanese merchants they became more and more unbearable with the passing of the days.

America was outside the pound bloc. theoretically its products were subject to the same rigid system of import bans and restrictions. But it is significant that the goods which were piled high on the wharfs at Singapore were all American—they were not even British.

U.S. Trade Increases

The trade with tthe United States had increased almost incredibly ever since Germany had declared war on England. The hitherto considerable imports from England saw a sudden decrease by the end of 1941. A special official was appointed who controlled all orders for goods to England, and even orders for foodstuffs had to be made through this official.

On the other hand, the imports from Australia and India increased perceptibly. The increase in the quality, as well as in the quantity of Indian cotton goods in Singapore was a severe blow to the Japanese cotton merchants.

The prices of foodstuffs, cement, metal articles and building materials were fixed as soon as the war between England and Germany had broken out, and all sales, storage and delivery were strictly controlled as a preventive measure against insufficiency.

Preparations were made for the storage of imported rice, and the prices were fixed. Rice-growers all over Malaya were requested to increase the output of their paddy-fields, but the crops failed, and the dependence on the storage of imported rice was enhanced. Rice had to be sold on the ticket system, and the allowance per month for a single person was 36 katties, but the sales of wheat-flour, biscuits, and biscuit-flour were left unrestricted.

From January of this year, all rice imports were monopolized by the government, and it is reported that 360,000 tons of third class Thai rice are on their way to Singapore.

First grade Thai rice costs, in Japanese currency, ¥26.70 per bag of 180 katties. Second grade rice is ¥25.80 and third grade rice ¥23.90.

A 50-pound sack of Australian flour costs ¥4, sugar 16½ sen per katty, beef and pork 90 sen per katty, and condensed milk 40 sen a pound.

Regarding exports, the government took steps to prevent the export of rubber and tin to enemy countries. Exports to Japan were specially restricted, and with the outbreak of war on December 8, all trade between Singapore and Japan came to a standstill.

The Singapore government also instituted new regulations which effectively prevented the out-filtration of money from Singapore in any form. When the U.S. government froze all assets against Japan on July 25 last year, the British government followed suit the very next day.

Before the war, the Japanese in Singapore had been allowed to send money to their families in Japan, if the remittances did not exceed $100 a month.

Japanese residents returning to Japan were subjected to the most gruelling examinations, and women were compelled to strip naked before the examiners. The amount of luggage was restricted, and was reduced to the barest necessities.

The Japanese rubber companies and the Japanese iron mines could not send any money to Japan, so that all the wealth that they had accumulated through their labors served only to swell the coffers of the British government.

Chinese Hostile

The Chinese in Singapore had always been hostile to the Japanese and the virulence and frequency of their anti-Japanese movements are almost unbelievable. Agents from China were sent to Singapore by the Chungking government, and they stirred up all the Chinese trade guilds, commercial associations, clubs, schools, and so on, and there was nothing that they would overlook in inciting the Chinese public against the Japanese.

Those who were known to have dealings with the Japanese had their ears cut off, or were tortured, or painted with coal-tar. Besides these terroristic methods, large fines were imposed arbitrarily, and woe befell those who didn't pay them.

Spies were posted outside all Japanese shops, and even people belonging to a neutral country were subjected to punishment if they were caught trading there. Formerly, Chinese merchants used to employ non-Chinese, such as Indians or Malays, to buy Japanese goods for them during the anti-Japanese boycotts. But the above method of inflicting injuries on even such neutral persons has effectively cut off all form of contact between the Chinese and Japanese merchants.

The Chinese coolies and servants employed in the Japanese commercial firms, plantations and mines were terrorized or tortured into leaving their posts. Those who refused were maltreated beyond description.

All these lawless methods led to the infiltration of communistic elements into even the British-owned factories and plantations, and the British government was hard put to it to cope with this new trouble and with the problem of increased unemployment which had resulted from the enforced leaving of the Chinese employes from the Japanese firms and plantations.

Although with the outbreak of the war between England and Germany the British authorities in Singapore had done their best to put down this lawlessness, and had ordered the return to China of Chen Chia Keng, the leader of the Chungking agents, the basic feeling of hostility toward the Japanese smouldered on as before, and would break out from time to time in barbarous acts of violence.

The fountain-head of all these acts of violence toward the Japanese lay, of course, in the Chiang-aid policy of the British government and in the presence of Chungking agents, acting as consuls, etc. inside the administration. As long as the government remained unchanged, the anti-Japanese movements could not be expected to cease.

(To Be Continued)

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TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
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BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1779.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
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